3

¶ The Breuiary of Britayne.

As this most noble, and renowmed Iland, was of auncient *time deuided into three Kingdomes*, England, Scotland and Wales,

Contaynyng a learned discourse of the variable state, & alteration therof, vnder diuers, as wel natural: as forren princes, & Conquerours.

Together with the Geographicall description of the same, such as nether by elder, nor later writers, the like hath been set foorth before.

Writen in Latin by Humfrey Lhuyd *of* Denbigh, *a Cambre* Britayne, and lately Englished by Thomas Twyne, Gentleman.

1573.

To the Right honorable, Edward Deuiere, *Lorde Bulbeck, Erle of* Oxenford, Lorde great *chamberlayne of England*: Tho. Twyne wisheth long life, perfect health, encrease of honour, and endlesse felicitie.

NObilitie is a precious gift, whiche so glittereth in the eyes of al men: that there is no one corporall thyng in this worlde, wherof we make a greater accompt. For so is it esteemed of all, desired of all, and reuerenced of al. Vertue, saith TVLLY, *and before him* PLATO, *if it might be seene*

with our bodely eyes: doubtlesse it woulde procure merueilous loue, and good likynge vnto it selfe, the shew therof would appeare so faier, and amiable. The vniting of which two most noble graces, with al other furniture of Nature, & Fortune within your person, right honorable, and my very good Lord, hath so bent my iudgement, and brought me into such likyng, & admiration therof: that I haue rested no smale time, not only not satisfied in being one of the admiratours: but also desierus to be one of the participatours of those your honours most laudable dispositions, wherunto I do

now

now hũbly submit my selfe. And in token of my dutiful meaning herein: am so hardi, as to preſẽt your honour with this simple traueyle, which I so terme, in respect of my paines in translatyng the same. Howbeit I am perswaded, that it cost M. Lhuyd, who first, and not longe since wroate the same in Latin, no smale labour, and industry in the gatheryng, and pennyng. Regarding your honour to be amongst the rest: a very fit patrone for it, in consideration, that beynge, as yet, but in your flower, and tender age, and generally hoped, and accompted of in time, to become the chee-

feſt ſtay of this your common welth, and countrey: you woulde receaue into your ſalf tuition, the writen name, and deſcriptiõ of that Britayne, whiche, as it is in part your natiue ſoyle: ſo your duty biddeth you to defend and mantayne it. Here on, when your honour ſhalbe at leaſure to looke, beſtowynge ſuche regard as you are accuſtomed to doo on bookes of Geographie, Hiſtories, and other good lerynge, wherin I am priuy your honour taketh ſingular delight: I doubt not, but you ſhall haue cauſe, to iudge your time very well applied. And ſo much the rather, for that in the ſtudie of

Geo-

Geographie, it is expediēt first to know exactly the situation of our owne home, where wee abide, before that wee shalbe able to iudge how other countries do lie vnto vs, which are farre distant from vs, besides that it were a foule shame to be inquisitiue of the state of forreyne landes, and to be ignorant of our owne. As your honour beynge already perfectly instructed: is not now to learne at my hande. But for my part, it shal be sufficient, that your honour would dayn to accept this smale present, or rather therein my harty good wyl, which beyng no otherwise able to gratefie the

same: shall neuer cease to pray to God, that he would alwayes direct you in the commendable race of vertue, and learnynge which you haue begun, augment your honour with many degrees and in the end: reward you with immortall felicitie.

Your honours most humble at commaundement:

Thomas Twyne.

¶THE PREFACE OF THE TRANSLATOUR TO the Reader.

WHen I first tooke in hande this Booke, (gentle Reader) I was determined to translate it into English: I considered the great iudgement, and learnyng of the Author, & mine owne simplicitie, and vnskilfulnesse. By conference wherof: I was eftsoones driuen from my determination. For I perceiued how daungerous a thyng it was for me, who, God knoweth, am but a simple antiquarie, and but slenderly practised in the antiquities of this Iland: to geue foorth my absolute sentence in suche matters as are in controuersie, not only amongst the moste approued, and best learned auntient writers in this behalfe: but also betweene suche as haue been very well seen therin in our time, wherof some be dead, and some be yet liuyng. Which I saw y of necessity I must doo. As for this one example, among many. Although it be not yet fully

ly agreed vpon, what towne in England the auntient name of Caleua doth signifie, and the place therof, be also as vncerteine, as vpon whiche side of the Thames it should lie: yet followynge myne author so neare as I may: I am enforced to determine some way, I am sure not without misliking of many. The like reprehension I haue incurred, in the Englishyng of names of diuerse places moe, some English, some Scottish, but especially, VVelsh, or Brytish. In so much ꝑ I was determined to haue set them downe, as I had founde them in M. Lhuyds Latin booke which he, for that he wroate in Latine: had, so nigh as he coulde, made them al Latin words in sounde, & termination. But beyng therin much lightned especially by the helpe of the right worshipfull M. Doct. Yale of London: I trust I haue deserued lesse blame in ꝑ, then in any other one parte of my translation, how be it, for my litle skill in ꝑ tongue: I am the more I hope, to be borne with all. And where as the authour in the Latine copie, recitynge the peculiar

Letters

Letters, & the pronunciation of them, with the proprietie of the Britiſh tongue, in ſtæde of a double letter, as DD, or a lettre with an aſpiration, as LH, would, for breuety ſake, haue them writ-ten with the ſame letter & a pricke vn-der the foote: for want of ỹ like letters: wé haue throughout the whole worke, expreſſed ỹ ſame to that very effect in ỹ double letter, or with aſpiration, from place to place, wher he hath vſed ỹ ſame vnder pricked letter. So that hereby, ſa-uing, for his conceit of writing: there is no errour committed at al. And herein I thought it needeful to admoniſh thée.

Moreouer, if there ſhall haply ap-peare any fault, by vs now committed, either in miſnamynge any perſon, Towne, or other thynge, wronge pla-cing of wordes, euell allegation of wri-ters, altering of the authours meaning by falſe poynting, one woord put for an-other, or ſuch like, the truth wherof I coulde not exactly try out, by diligent animaduerſion, or due conferrence in ſo ſhort time: I moſt hartely craue par-don, and muſt nédes impute the moſt

part

parte therof vnto the falsenesse, an disorder of the Latine copie, printed at Colone. Whose errata, are moe then I haue commonly seene in a booke of no greater quantitie, & yet if the Printer woulde haue noted all: he shoulde haue noted twise so many as he did, besides that there are many errata in erratis.

But perhappes some will merueile, what is my reason that I haue termed this worke in English, the Breuiary of Britayne, since it is not intitled so in Latine? To them I answere, that if they deeme of the Latine title a right: they shal perceaue ý I haue not strayed one iote from the authours meanyng. For, where he calleth this boke Commẽtarioli Britannicę descriptionis fragmentum, that is to say, a fragment of a litle treatise, or discourse of the description of Britayne: waygh, and iudge indifferently (good Reader) how muche I haue gone byside the purpose.

And here peraduenture, it may be looked for, accordyng vnto the custome of some translatours, I should fine, and

picke

picke my penne, to set foorth the commendation of mine authour, as in very deede, some of them had neede to do. But I feare me much, least in myne ouer rash attempt, in takyng so worthy a writer in hand, not beyng furnished with any greater skyll, and learnynge in this his kinde, then I am knowne to be: I haue deserued iust blame, and M. Lhuyd, if he were liuynge: woulde haue desired me of lesse acquaintance. Whose passyng earnest traueile, in attaynyng skil, and knowledge: hath deseruedly purchased vnto him immortal fame, and so much the rather, for that he hath therin endeuoured him selfe to doo his countrie good, wherevnto all men are naturally bounden. And not only contented to take the paynes for his owne knowledge sake, but willing to pleasure other therby: hath communicated the same vnto the worlde. Which commendable exemple of his, I trust shalbe a prouocation vnto some other in this Realme, that haue traueiled longe time, and taken much paines in the searching out of antiquities, and

aunci-

auncient Monuments of Britayne, not without their greate charges (Whose singular learnyng without suspition of partialitie, I may not commende) to attempte the like, vnlesse that they be hindred by such, who willyng to do nothyng themselues: of dutie ought to be furtherers, and helpers to others. And for my parte, I haue taken the paynes with hazard of mine estemation for the English Readers sake, whiche vnderstandeth not the Latine tongue. To whom I thought it as much appertaynyng, to know the state, and description of his owne country: as to the learned be he Englishman, or stranger. Only for recompence, gentle Reader, let me haue thy good woorde, and lawfull fauour: and I aske no more. Farewell hartly, and enioy it.

¶ A freind, in prayse of the Authour.

THE Britiſh ſoyle, with all therin that lies,
The ſurging Seas, which compaſſe it about
In what eſtate of heate, or colde of ſkies
It ſtands, with many thinges of other rout:
Lhuyd in this booke hath put the out of doubt.
Which though in viewe, it be of body ſmale:
in breif diſcourſe it doth compriſe them all.

¶ Ptolom his pen it ſeemes he had in hand.
Somtimes in Seas, with NEPTVNE he did dwel
IVNO to ſkies pluckt him to view the land,
Els ſurely could he not haue done ſo well,
That thus ſo right of euery thing doth tell,
As though he ſtoode aloft, and downe did looke,
And what he ſaw: wroat ſtraight into his booke

¶ Ech Hill, ech dale, ech water worth the name,
With Foreſts wide, and many a ſtanding Wood,
Ech Citie, Towne, ech Caſtle great of fame,
Ech King, & prince ſpronge forth of noble blood,
Were bad his reigne, or were it iuſt and good,
So much as ſkild him for to touch therin:
To tell the truth he forced not a pin.

¶ Thy coūtry Lhuyd, is bounden much to thee,
Which makeſt it vnto vs not only knowen:
But vnto ſuch as in far countries be,
Wherby thy fame the greater way is flowen,
And eke thy countries praiſe the more is growē,
So by one deede two noble thinges are chanced:
Britayne, and Lhuyd, to heauen are aduanced.

¶ I a

¶ In Latine thou, the learned ſort to pleaſe,
In ſingle payne, a double ſkill didſt ſhovv.
In Engliſh Twyne hath turned, for greater eaſe
To thoſe, the ROMAN tongue that do not knovv.
The worke is one, though tongues be twayne I trovv.
The Latin thou, the Engliſh Twyne did twyſt,
The learned laud you both, diſprayſe who lyſt.

Finis.

Thomæ Brounei Præbendarij, VVeſtm. in Commentariolos Britannicæ deſcriptionis Humfredi Lhuyd Denbyghienſis, Cambri Britanni.

FLumine Lhuyde *fluis, laxis effuſus habenis,*
Dulcis, & irrigno flumine LHVYDE *fluis,*
Nereides, virides q; Deæ, pater Inachus *aiunt,*
Parnaßi ex ipſo vertice Lhuyde *venis.*
In mare dulciſono Lhuydus fluit amne Britannũ:
Clamant Cluydæ flumina, Lhuydus *adeſt.*
Et nouus ille, nouis auxit fælicius vndis
Fontes, Annales, inclite Brute *tuos.*
Nomina vera docet Regionis, fluminis, vrbis,
Et cuiusq; loci quæ ſit origo, docet.
Vt vere ſcripſit: ſic vero interprete gaudet,
ſed Lhuydus *Latij fluminis amne fluit.*
Anglus hic interpres, Romanum iam facit Anglũ.
Scripſit vterq; bene: laus ſit vtriq; ſua.

Ed. Grant, Scholemaſter of VVeſtminſter: in cõmendation of this treatiſe of Britanie, pende in Latin by Hũfrey Lhuyd, and tranſlated into Engliſh, by Tho. Twyne.

IF for to write of *Brutus* broode,
eche *Britaynes* brayne be bounde,
For zeale he owes to country ſoyle,
and eke his natiue grounde:
Then *Wales* may boaſt, and iuſtly ioy,
that ſuch a *Britayne* bred,
which hath with ſerious ſerche of brain
and toylyng trauell ſpred,
Throughout the coaſts of *Britany*,
and forrayne countries ſtrange:
The liuely fame of *Brutus* name,
that through the world doth range.
That longe lay hid in dungeons darke,
obſcurde by tract of time,
And almoſt ſmouldred with the ſmoke
of ignorances crime:
But now reuiude and poliſhed,
by *Lhuyd* his buſie brayne:
And brought to light, & former frame,
by his exhauſted payne.

¶ *Whoſe*

Whoſe diligence, and iudgement great
I can but muſe to ſee,
That with ſuch ſkill doth paynt
the prayſe of *Brute*, and *Britanie*,
That with ſuch loue to countryes ſoyle
doth bryng agayne to light:
The ſhinyng shape, and ſtately ſtampe
of that was darckned quight.
By whoſe endeuour *Polidore*,
muſt now ſurſeace to prate,
To forge, to lie, and to defame,
kynge BRVTVS worthy ſtate.
By whoſe great paynes, proude *Hector*
muſt now leaue of to bable, (Scot,
Such vaunts: as of his Scottish ſoyle,
he whilom ſeemd to fable.
By *Lhuid* their brags be beaten downe,
their forgyng lies be ſpide,
And *Britaine* needs muſt chaleng fame
that erſt it was denide.
Lhuid findeth forth hir former fame,
and antique names doth tell:
And doth refute their forged lies,
that did of rancor ſmell.
Brutes worthy race is blazed here,
by trumpe of flickering fame:
And *Lhuid*, it is a flowyng flud,
that hath reuiude the ſame.

VVho

who, though enterred now in earth:
yet ſhall he neuer die,
But liue amongs his *Britaniſts*,
by this his *Britanie*:
whoſe thread of life wold god the *Fates*
had yet not ſought to ſpoyle:
Then had wee had a larger ſcope
of *Brutus* ſacred ſoyle.
Go litle volume, go thy wayes,
by *Lhuid* in Latin pende:
And new attir'd in English weede,
by *Twyne* that thee doth ſende,
To *Brute* his broode: a labour ſure
that well deſerueth prayſe:
Go ſhew thy ſelfe to *Britaniſts*,
whoſe glory thou doſt rayſe.

FINIS.

¶ Lodowick Lhuyd, in prayſe of the Author.

GO on, be boulde, thou litle booke,
ſounde foorth thy aucthours fame,
Aduaunce the trauell tried of him
that chriſtened firſt thy name.
Thy ſtate exilde, thy age vnknown,
thy line that longe was loſt:
Is now returnd, and known againe
in auncient Britaynes *coſt:*

From Scythia shore, from Phrigia feilds,
where longe thy selfe haue laine,
From raging Rockes, and crased cragges,
thou art come home againe.
Thy patron graunde, and auncient sire
Aeneas Troiane stoute:
Did neuer toile on land and seas,
as thou hast rangde aboute,
From Mountaines high wherto thy selfe
alone wast wont to talke:
Lhuid, taught thy steps to treade in Court
with Princes wise to walke.
If then Solinus merit fame,
that Cæsars stirpe haue pende:
The same ought Lhuyd of right to claime
that Brutus line defende.
If Curtius be aduauncde on high,
Alexanders fame to feede:
Then well ought Lhuyd commended be
to honour Hectors seede.
What praise had Liui then in Rome,
or Herodot in Greece:
That prayse ought neuer Humfry Lhuyd
in natiue soyle to leese.
Who, being aliue: could Argos make,
with sugred talke to weepe:
And now being dead, might Argos make,
with hundred eies to weepe.

Who

Who, though his corps is clothd in clay,
in mouldred dust to lie:
In spight of Parcas, yet his fame,
doth skale the empire skie.
And though that age out liueth youth,
yet death doth age exile:
Though fame suruiueth death againe,
yet time doth fame defile.
So youth to age, and age to death,
and death to fame in fyeld:
And fame to time, and time to GOD,
this Lhuyd knew well to yeeld.
Sith then he founde Misenus trumpe
to sounde againe the fame
That once was wonne, and then was lost:
extoll each one his name.
And gyue him then his due desert,
enroll his noble minde:
That first haue taught, his countrimen
their countrie state to finde.

Finis.

Laurence Twyne, to his brother Tho. Twyne, in prayse of his Translation.

ALl that which learned Lhuyd of late
in Latine did endite,
Of Britaynes race, their auncient state,
their guise, and countries rite:
Loe now in English tongue by true
report, and cunnings skill,
Twyne hath set forth th'unlearned sort,
their pleasure to fulfill.
Wherin who list to looke with heede,
straight Britaynes state shall know.
And wherwithall this noble land
in auncient time did flow.
Lhuyds paynes was much, in latine stile
which wrote the same before:
But Brother, sure in my conceit
thou thanks deseruest more,
Of Britaynes, and of British soyle,
which makst them vnderstand.
A thinge more meete (me thinks) for them
then for a forren land.
Wherin as thou by toyle, hast wonne
the spurres, and prayses got:
So reape deserued thanks of those,
for whom thou brakst the knot.

FINIS.

John Twyne, to the Readers of his brothers translation.

AS they of all most prayse deserue,
that first with Pen did show,
To vs the sacred lawes of God,
wherby his will wee know:
So, many thanks are due to those,
that beate their busie brayne,
To let vs learne our earthly state,
in whiche wee here remayne.
Amongst the rest that euer wroate:
none hath of vs deserude
Like prayse to Lhuyd, who lo, his toyle
hath here to vs preferd.
Wherin thou mayst the whole estate,
of this our natiue land,
What so is worthy to be knowne:
by readyng vnderstand.
And, cause the aucthour wroate ȳ same
in tongue, en strangd to some:
Twyne hath it taught ȳ English phrase
in which it earst was dumbe.
Accept it well, and when thou readst,
if ought therby thou gayne:
For recompence yeld thy good will,
to him that tooke the payne.

Finis.

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Hieronomus.
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Lazius.
Lelandus.
Lucanus.
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Mamertinus.
Malmsburiensis.
Marcellinus.
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The Epistle of the aucthour.

To the moſt adorned, and beſt deſeruynge to be reuerenced of al that loue the knowledge *of the Mathematicks.*

Abraham Ortelius of Andwarp.

DEARLY beloued *Ortelius*, that day wherein I was cõſtayned to depart from *London*: I receyued your Deſcription of ASIA ad before I came home to my houſe: I fell into a very perillous Feuer, which hath ſo torne this poore body of mine, theſe. x. continuall dayes: that I was brought into deſpayre of my life. But, my hope *Ieſus Chriſte*, is layde vp in my boſome. Howbeit, neither the dayly ſhakynge of the continuall Feuer, with a double Tertian, neither the lookyng for preſent death, neither the vehement headache without intermiſsion: coulde put the remembrance of my *Ortelius*, out of my troubled brayne. Wherfore, I ſend vnto you my *Wales*, not beutifully ſet forth in all

poyntes,

poinctes, yet truly depeinted, so be that certeyn notes be obserued, which I gathered euen when I was redy to die.

You shall also receaue the description of *England*, set forth as well with the auntient names: as those which are now vsed, and an other *England* also drawne forth perfectly enough. Besides certein fragmentes written with mine owne hande. Which, notwithstandynge that they be written foorth in a rude hande, and seeme to be imperfect: yet doubt not, they be well grounded by proofes, and authorities of auntient writers.

Which, also (if God had spared me life) you should haue receaued in better order, and in all respects perfect. Take therfore, this last remembrance of thy *Humfrey*, and for euer *adieu*, my deare friend *Ortelius*. From *Denbigh*, in *Gwynedh*, or *North wales*, the .xxx. of August. 1568.

Yours both liuyng, and diyng:

Humfrey Lhuyd.

¶ THE BREVIaric of Britayne, &c.

FOR so much as, in my last letters which I wrote vnto you (right learned Sir:) in the which I promised within fewe dayes after, to send you the Geographicall Description of all Britayne, set forth with the most auncient names, as well Latine, as Brittyth, wherin, I must muche dilagree from th'opinions of learned men: I thought it expedient, first in a fewe wordes, to disclose the effect of my purpose to all, & by what argumentes, and authoryties of the learned I am moued, partly to change, & partly to ascribe vnto other, (otherwise then those which wrote before me haue done:) ỹ names of Coũtreyes, Townes, Ryuers & other places. Whiche before I take in hande to do: I purpose to entreate a lytle of the knowledge of the Brityth tongue, of the signification of the Letters, and the maner of pronouncinge the same.

Wherby the trewe name, both of the whole Iland, and of many places therin, may be manifest. The ignorance of whiche tongue: hath driuen many notable men to suche shiftes, that endeuorynge to winde them selues oute of one: they haue fallen into many moe, and those more grosser errours.

Order, and signification of the letters.

The order, and signification of the letters is this, as followeth.

A. B. D. E. H. L. M. N O. P. R. S. T.

They haue the very same pronunciation in the Brityth tongue, whiche they haue in the Latine well pronounced. C. and. G. haue the same force, and signification beynge placed before all the Wowelles: that they haue before A. and O, in the Latine tongue.

CH. expresseth the nature of. χ. called chi among the Grecians, and hath no affinitie with the pronounciation in Frenche, or Englyth of the same aspiration, but is sounded in the throte, like Cheth in the Hebrew. Double DD, as it is cōmonly written amongst our countrey men, or amongst the learned, after

after this maner DH, is pronounced lyke the Greke Delta, or lyke the Hebrew Daleth without Dagas. We vse F, alwayes for V, when it is a consonant, as *Lhanfair*, is in reading called *Lhanuair*, for V, is alwayes a bowell. In stæde of the latine F: wee vse PH, or Ff. We make I, continually a bowell as the Grækes do, and is pronounced as the Italian I, or rather as as the barbarous, & vnlearned Prástes in tymes past sounded E. We haue also a peculiar Letter to our selues, whiche the ruder sort fashion lyke LL, but the better learned wryte with LH.

I am not ignorant, that the Spayniardes haue in vse LL, and so haue the Germanes LH. As in the proper names of Lhudouicus, & Lhotharius the Emperour in *Panuinius*: is euident.

But neither of thease expresseth ours, howbeit, I take it rather, that ý Mexicani, whiche inhabite the newfounde worlde, do vse that Letter, whiche the Spayniardes expresse by LL, but bycause I was neuer amongste them: I doubt whether it be so or not, for ours *Mexicans*

is sharpe in the hissinge. For this letter L, is pronounced with a stronge aspiration, puttyng the tongue hard to the teeth, beyng halfe open, holdyng the lippes immouable, the right pronounciation wherof: is not easely learned, but by muche exercise. V, hath alwayes the force of a vowell, and hath almost the sownde whiche the Frenche V, hath, or the Hebrew Kibutz. For V: we vse single F, the consonant.

Besides the fiue vowelles, which the Latines vse: we haue other twayne, wherin we follow the Greekes.

Firste duble VV, and soundeth not much vnlike the Latine V, or to speake more playnly: as the simple herstofore were wont in Latine fally, and barbarously to pronounce O. The last of the Letters, and vowels is Y, which we must examyne, hard to be pronounced somwhat like Ypsylon, as the learned of th'universitie of Oxford to pronounce it. L. x. & Z. are nothyng needfull to the writynge of our wordes.

For K: we vse C, as we said before: we haue also many Diphthōgs, in which both

both vowels, yea: if there be three (as it chaunceth often:) keepe their full sounde, or some parte therof.

HAuynge thus muche foretalked of the nombre, and nature of the Letters: let vs drawe neare to the propriete of the tongue, where we muste note, that lyke as the Greekes, and Latines, in chaunges of their wordes, haue variations, and cases: so this tongue contrarywise, hath the same chaungynge in the beginning of the wordes. Wherby it cõmeth to passe, that euen the best learned, through ignorance of the language haue hytherto verye muche abused in the names of Prouinces, countreyes, and other thinges: let vs therfore briefely runne ouer this proprietye. *The proprietie of the tongue.*

Euery Britysh worde, whose first radicale is P, T, or C, hath in writyng, or discourse of talke to auoyde euell sownde three variations, so that radicale P, is somtime turned into B, into PH, and into MH. T, into D, into TH, and into NH. C, into G, CH,

and into NGH. as appeareth in these examples. An Head is called *Pén* in our tongue, out of the head: *o bén*, of his head, *i bén*: with an head, *á phén*: of her head, *á phén*: my head, *fymhén*. Heare you see a strange mutation of this letter, for it is called in one place *Pén*, in another *Bén*, in the thirde *Phen*, and last of all *Mhén*. Likewise Fier in British is called *Tán*, out of fier, *o dán*: with fier *á thán*, my fier *fynhán*. In like maner C, is changed: for loue is called in our tongue *Cariad*, out of loue, *ó gariad*: with loue, *á Chariad*: my loue *Fyngharíad*. Also B, with D, and G, radicats: haue their peculiar variations, as for example take: *Bará*, which signifieth Bread, out of bread *ó Fará*, where F. hath the force of V consonant: my Breade, *fymará*. And like as B. is changed into F, and M: so is D, into DH, and N: as *Duw*, with vs the name of God, which is so likewise pronounced by the Frenchmen, (though it be not written with the same letters,) out of God, *ó Dhuw*: my God, *Fynuw*. G. in the first place banisheth away, in the

the second place, it is turned into NG: as, *Gwr*, which signifieth, a man: out of a man, *ó Wr*: my man, *Fyngwr*. Besides these: LM, & KH, haue one onely variation, as: *Lhyfyr*, a Booke: out of a Booke, *o Lyfyr*. *Mon*, the Isle of Angleyfey: out of Angleyfey, *ó Fonn*: *Rhufayn*, Rome: out of Rome, *ó Rhufayn*. The other be neuer radicales, as: D, F, T, H, L, K. or els they be not changed: as PH, CH, N, and S.

THis Foundation, beynge layde, which hath troubled manie learned men: let vs now come to the Geographical Description of the Ilande. And first of all, let vs briefly lay forth what diuers men haue diuerfly written of the name therof. *The description of Britayn*

Aristotle, a graue Author, in his Booke, De Mundo, Of the worlde: whiche he wrote to Alexander: affirmeth that there be two verye great Ilandes in th'occane, beyonde Hercules Pillers, lyyng aboue the Celtæ, whiche he calleth Brittanicas, namely Albion, *Aristotle.*

and Iernai, which name of Albion, both ours, and also the Romans Historyes do acknowledge as very auncient, and derined from Albion, the Sonne of Neptune, there regnynge aboute the yeare of the worldes creation. 2220. whereof (God willing) wee will speake more at large in another place. But, whereas some say, that it is so named, by reason of ỹ white cliffes: it is plaine ridiculous. And I wonder, that men otherwise circumspect enough, could be blinded in such light, as to haue darkened all the names of places, and men, with latin Etimologies, or derivations: seyng it is well knowne, that the Latines at that time possessed but ỹ least parte of Italy. And that the Apuli, and the Calabri: spake the Greeke tongue, and the Tusci: the Ethruscan tongue, and almost the residue of Italy was possessed by the French men, wherby, neither the Latin name, nor their tongue was knowne to the borderers. Into whiche errour: Robertus Gœnalis, a French man, very well learned, with diuers other, hath fallen, while he endeuoreth

deuoꝛeth to ſet fooꝛthe the names of countries, and cities of both Britaynes, the Iland, and the continent: in expoſitions, and deriuations from the Latin. Wlheras th' authoꝛ, foꝛgetting himſelf: ſaieth in an other place, ẏ firſt of all the Romanes, Iulius Cæſar behelde ẏ parts of Fraunce, and this our Britayne, and that the ſame places were ſo termed by the auncient inhabitants, beſoꝛe euer they heard of ẏ Romane name. Wlhereby I, as one not ſwoꝛne to maintaine the opinion of any man, but following Reaſon: the faithfull guide, and leader of the wiſe: do conſtantly avouche, that the deriuations and deductions of the antique names of Britayne, & the parts therof: are not to be ſought out of the Greekes and Latines, but foꝛth of the moſt auncient Wꝛitiſh tongue. Foꝛ, how ſhamfully the Latines haue coꝛrupted the names of the Kynges, and places of the lande, while they ſtudie foꝛ the fineſſe of their tongue: it is manifeſt to al thoſe, which being furniſhed with any ſkill of the tongues: come to reade the Romane hiſtoꝛies. Foꝛ ſo,

very lately, they haue called *Hermannus*, Arminius: *Ernestus*, Arioulstus: *Dietrichus*, Theodoricus, and the inuincible kynge of Britayne *Meurigus*: they haue called Aniiragus, and now of late yeres, Polydorus hath termed *Rhesus*, the sonne of Thomas, Rychard.

Since therfore it is euident, that we must not truste vnto ỹ Romane names: let vs come to our owne naturall tongue, by meanes wherof, wee shal bring the true name of Britayne to lighte, whiche to accomplish the better: wee must something say before.

CÆSAR

Cæsar, which first of all the Romanes hath celebrated the name of this Iland in the Latine tongue: called it Britannia. Whom, almost, all other Latine writers imitating: haue not changed the same name. Notwithstandynge, onely Syr Thomas Elyote a Knight, (whose learninge is not to be contemned) hath stande vp of late amongst vs, who contendeth, not without good reason, and probabilitie, that it was called in olde time Prytannia, whiche he proueth by a very auncient Copie that he had

S. Thomas Eliote.

had in his handes. But, where he saieth that it was termed so in Greke, for the plentie, and abundance therof: surely I (which doo quite reiect suche derivations:) do not allow it, yet yelding rather to the name of *Prytannia*, then Britannia, the authoritie of which auncient fragment: I will endeauour to confirme with weightie reasons. But because in so doing, I shall appeare to bring forth certaine paradoxes, and opinions not heard of before: the better to satisfie both my countremen the Britaynes in Wales, and others: I will lay forth my purpose before all mens eyes, not cleauyng so precisely to mine owne opinions, but that if any man can bring me more better, and more certayne: I will quickly yelde vnto them. In the meane while (alwayes reseruinge the iudgement of the learned) you shall haue mine opinion.

When I chaunced of late yeres, to come to the sight of Polydorus Virgilius the Italian, and Hector Boethius the Scot, their Britith histories, wherof

the

the first maynfully sought, not onely to obscure the glory of ỹ British name, but also to defame the Britaynes themselues with sclanderous lies. The other whyle he goeth about to rayse his Scots out of darknesse, and obscuritie, what euer he findeth that the Romanes, or Britaynes, haue doone worthy cõmendation in this Ilande: all that he attributeth vnto his Scottes, like a foolish writer.

Wherfore, beyng prouoked by these iniuries, that I might the better guard my sweet country from suche inconueniences, vnto my smale power: I began to peruse all suche auncient hystories, both Greeke and Latine, as euer had written of Britayne, or the Britaynes: causing not onely all such sentences, but eche woord also to be copied foorth, to the intent that thereout, as of a thicke and plentifull wood: I might gather sufficiẽt timbre to frame a British hystorie. And not only continued in readyng straunge writers: but also the most antique fragments of our Poetes, which at this day (retaining therin,

in,as in all other thinges els, the olde name) are called Bardi, together with hystories written in the British tongue,which of late so farre as I suppose: were by me first translated into English.And not onely conferred the deeds: but also the names of Kynges,and places,in both tongues,where I haue noted,that Britannia was first called *Prydain* amongst vs, as appeareth in the most auncient bookes of pedegrees. Wherin the Welshmen are too too curious,hauing amongst them cõtinually certaine regesters of pedegrees, and discentes(which some call Hierhauts) which perpetually doo recorde in writynge and memory the names of parentes,with their children,contriuinge them into Tribes,as thei wer deuided in olde time. They thinke as well of them selues,as either the Frenchmen, the Turkes,or Latines,deriuing their originall from the Troians. In these bookes (as I saye) it is many times founde,that this Iland was called *Prydain*: as *Paun post Prydain*, that is to say:the cheefest Post or Piller of Britayne,

Bardi.

Prydain.

Hierhauts

tayne. A certeyne writer also, whiche wrote many hundreth yeares agoe amongste the olde valiant Britaynes: sheweth the same, besides that the Poetes, and those whiche they call Bardi, at this day doo frequent commonly that worde, as: *Post Prydáin olh, Pryd à nerth* that is to say: the piller of all Britayne, the beutie and strength. Moreouer it is vsually founde in all our bookes: *Ynys Prydain*, that is to say the Iland of Britayne, and *Phrainc à Phrydain*, that is: Fraunce, and Britayne. Wherby, those that vnderstande the tongue, may easely gather, that our Britaynes called this Iland *Prydain* in their language, which the Latines for the hardnesse, and euill sounde therof, haue reiected, and haue called the countrey Britannia, and the people Britanni, for the more gentle, and pleasant soundes sake. Whiche I wil proue by these stronge arguments followyng.

Euery Brityth worde (as wee haue sayde before,) whose first radicale is P: hath three variations in construction, namely into B, PH, and MH. The

name

name of Britayne amongst vs, sometime beginneth with B, sometime with PH, and sometime with MH. Wherefore the first radicale therof must nœdes be P. And another infallible argumẽt thereis, that B is not the first radicale of that name. Ther is no British word whose first radicale letter is B: that abideth any change into P, or PH. But the name of Britayne amonge the Britaynes, (as the proprietie of the tongue requireth) sometimes beginneth with P, sometime with PH, as I haue shewed before: wherfore the name of Britayne hath not B, for his first radicale letter. Neither is it necessarie that wee should seeke ẏ derivation of this name from the Greekes, since wee may finde the reason of it in our owne tongue, wherin, almost, all names of men, and places: are of them selues significant. *Pryd*, amongst vs signifieth comlinesse or beutie: *Cain*, signifieth white. So ẏ by ẏ ioyning of these two wordes together, & taking away C, in composition, for the better soundes sake: is made *Prydain*, that is to say, a white, or excellent

lent bewtie, or comlineſſe. As who ſhoulde ſay, the firſt borderers therto, called it a fayre and fertile lande. But, ſeynge this is but a bare coniecture: I am not againſt it, but that euery man holde his owne opinion. Neither am I ignorant, that ſome very well learned men, and expert in the Britiſh tongue, doo write the Ilandes name with B. which I thinke they doo, rather followynge therein the Latines, then iudginge the ſame to be the true name, knowyng the proofes which I haue before alledged to be ſo vndoubtedly certaine, that themſelues cannot deny thē.

Perhaps, here wil ſtande forth ſom enemie to the Britiſh name: ſayinge, that by theſe arguments, I do diſproue both the commyng of Brutus into this Ilande: and Polydorus himſelfe, with his Britiſh hyſtorie. But, god forbyd, I ſhould be ſo impious, in ſuch wyſe to diſpiſe the maieſtie of Antiquitie. Nay rather, when opportunitie ſhalbe offered: I purpoſe to confirme, (by bringinge forth many weighty reaſons, and authorities, whiche I haue readie in

ſtoare

ſtoare for a Britiſh Hyſtorie) both his cumming: and alſo to eſtabliſh the credite of the Britiſh hyſtorie. Nothinge regardinge the folly of thoſe, who, becauſe they finde not the name of it in the Romane hyſtories: boldely denie that there is any ſuche in the worlde at all: ſeynge, vnto thoſe that ſhall reade Halicarnaſſeus, and Liuius, ſo much diſagreyng, and alſo conſiderynge the obſcuritie of the Latine name at ỹ time, when Brutus paſſed out of Italy, into Greece: it ſhall eaſely appeare, that through the default of writers, & necligence of ſuch as wrote afterwardes, (amonge whom Liuius, euen of the Romanes them ſelues, is touched with want of truſt) many thinges of greater importance then ỹ departure of Brutus, are yelded to obliuion. And although Cæſar call the Britaynes αὐτόχθονας, that is to ſay, borne in the ſame countrey where they dwell. And Diodorus ſiculus ſaieth, that they were from the beginning: yet, do I beleeue that Brutus came into Britayne with his traine of Troians, and there tooke vpon him

the gouernement of the auncient inhabitantes, and of his owne men, & therof were called Britaynes. For our cõtrymen vnto this day, doo call a Britayne: *Brituun*, (whiche woorde cometh not from the auncient name of the Ilande *Prydain*, but from Brutus, the kynge) and our hystories call the Britaynes in the plurall numbre *Brytaniaid*, and *Brython*, whiche woordes are deriued from the name of Brutus. For, in deriuation of woordes, our countrymen doo often turne V, into Y, the ignorance wherof: did very much trouble my freende M. Leland.

Leland.

But bycause this, whiche wee haue sayd, touchyng the name of the Ilande, and the first inhabitantes therof, seemeth sufficient for our purpose: wee will now intreate of other matters.

Diuisiõ of Britayne.

Britayne, which more rightly, howbeit more strangely, ought to be called *Prydain*: is deuided into three partes, *Lhoegria*, *Albánia*, and *Cambria*. Lhoegria, is called of our countrymen (reseruyng as yet the old name) that same parte of Britayne, which beyng possessed by

led by the English Saxons, & the Iuthi, peoples of Germany: is now of all nations called England. For, when Britayne, by Maximus the Tyranne, was bereft of all the youth, a greate parte wherof was slayne with him at Aquilæia: the residew stoutly inuaded, and possessed a parte of Fraunce called Armorica, sleayng, and dryuyng thence the country dwellers. Wherby that country at this day, is called by the name of the Lesse, and the Continent Britayne.

And here I must not let passe with silence, that BEDE the Englishman, Volaterranus, and Polydorus Italians, were shamfully ouerseene, in saying that this Ilande tooke his name of that other, beynge euident to all men, that the same was termed Armorica, (whiche in our tongue is as muche to say, vpon the Sea) and this ours, Britannia. Neither was there euer any of the auncient Britaynes, or Britons in Fraunce (so farre as I knowe) before Sidonius Apollinaris, whiche liued a litle after this migracion, that lefte anie remembrance of it.

But in an Epistle to Vincentius, of Aruandus secretary, which accused his Lorde of highe Treason, thus he writeth: This letter seemed to be sent to the kyng of Gothes, or Gutland, dissuadynge him from peace with the Emperour of Greece, and shewynge that the Britaynes, vpon Ligeris, ought to be set vpon. So farre he. But if, (as they dreame) and also Coenalis, whiche hath erroniously followed them, ỹ Britaynes had possessed some parte of Fraunce, before that time, and suche a parte, as shoulde haue byn called Britayne (as they doo affirme impudently enough:) it should not haue escaped vnspoken of, of all the Romane writers, vnto whom Fraunce was as wel knowne as Italy. Howbeit our countrymen say, that the Cornishmen, and those were one nation, whiche bothe the kynges names, beyng like in bothe countries, as: Cónane, Meriadoc, (by whiche name a parcell of Denbygh shyre in Northwales is called to this day:) Hoel, Alane, Theodore, Rywallone, with diuers other, and also the proper wordes, and names for all

Cornishmen.

all thinges almoſt one (although in theyr ioynynge, and conſtruction of ſpeach they ſeeme a litle to differ, as it chaunceth ſomtimes in one countrie:) do proue manifeſtly. Our countrymen call it in theyr mother tongue *Lhydaw*: which woꝛde ſeemeth to me to be deriued from the Latine woꝛde Littus, ſignifiyng the ſhoare, as who ſhould ſay it were a countrey liynge on the ſhoare of Fraunce. Foꝛ like as the Latines doo change D. in all our woꝛdes into T: euen ſo our countrymen do turne their T, into D, and doo alwayes, in woꝛds whiche beginne with L: wꝛite them with aſpiration, as: *Lhadron*, boꝛoꝛwyng the woꝛde Latrones, from the Latines, ỹ is to ſay in Engliſh Thæues.

But to returne agayne, from whẽce wee haue digreſſed: when, as I haue ſayd beforꝛe, the youth of Britayne was lead by Maximus into Fraunce, & thoſe that were left at home, were oppꝛeſſed by the moſt cruell, and ſauage nations the Readſhankes and Scottes: lookyng foꝛ no ſuccour from ỹ Romanes, whiche were then otherwiſe buſied, aboute the

Saxons. yeare of our Lorde, 450. They called vnto them the Saxons, whiche were then practising Pyracie on the coastes of Fraunce, and Britayne, & gaue them wages to ayde them. And whereas some write, that before that time, the Britaynes neuer knew the Saxons: it may appeare to be false out of sundrie Authours. For Claudianus, where he inueigheth against Eutropius, speaketh of them in these woordes: aboute the yere of our Lorde, 400.

What I may do, since thou my prince hast bin:
Thinges not farre hence can shew, for Tethis doth begin,
To waxe more milde, since Saxons thou hast quailde. &c.

Lykewise, of the foreteth Consulship of Honorius:

The Orchades *were wet, with bloud of* Saxons *slayne.*

And in another place, Britayn speaketh

And me (she sayth) with countries neare about, who was destroyd
Almost, defenced well hath Stilico.
By whose helpe now it is, that Scottish *warres I doo not doubt,*

Ne doo I dread the Picts, *ne doo I feare*
the Saxon *rout,*
By ſtandinge on the ſhoare, to ſee them
come with doubtfull windes. &c.

Alſo Sidonius Apollinaris, whiche wrote aboute their commyng into England: hanſomly deſcribeth their Pyracie, in an Epiſtle to Lampridius.

Wee may behold the wanniſh Saxons here,
Vſd to the Sea before: to dread the ſhoare. (pere
From of whoſe heads, where outward they ap=
Their bittes content to hold not any more,
The ſhires their toppes of heare do clip, & ſhore
So that their lockes cut hard vnto the ſkinne:
Do make their head decreace, but face to winne.

And in his Panegiricus vnto Socer:

But alſo the Amorick *coaſt, the* Saxons
pyracie
Wel hoped for. to whom, the Britiſh *ſalts*
but playe it was
All naked, and with clouted boate, the
grayſh ſea, to paſs.

Moreouer, Sextus Rufus, in his booke de Notitia Prouinciarum, of the knowledge of Prouinces: ſpeaketh of the Earle of the Saxon ſhoare, alonge both the Britaynes. Theſe (I ſay) beynge ſufficiently knowne to the Britaynes

before: they sent them against the Scots and Readshankes, vnder the conduct of one Hengischus. Whom, when they had ouercome: they entred a Traiterous league with them, and like false men, turned their face against their maisters. And hauing slayne the whole nobilitie of Britayne by craft, at Ambrose hill, and sending for ayde from amonge the Englishmen, and Iuthj, beyng Germans: they vsurped ỹ same countrie which wee call *Lhoëgria*. And after almost infinite battels: they draue the auncient inhabitantes into ỹ ends, and edges of the Ilande, and parted the same betweene themselues, deuidyng it into many kingdomes, namely Kent, the South Saxons, the VVestsaxons, the Eastsaxons, East Englishmen, the kingdome of March (whom Lazius, a man very well learned, and well deseruing of posteritie: in vayne seeketh for, in Germany, supposing the hystorie of Bede to be written of the inhabitantes of Germany, and not of England,) and Northumberland, which was also deuided into twayne, Bernicia, and Deira.

Hẽgischus.

Whose

Whose kynges, beynge Paganes: destroyed with fier, and wounde all Churches, Monasteries, and Libraries.
And after that they had receaued Christianitie, by Augustine the Monke: they fought many battels, both among them selues, and against the Britaynes. Untill that, aboute the yeare of our Lorde 620. Egbert kynge of the west-saxons, beynge made Monarch of all, began to rule alone, and first of al commaunded that the countrie should be called England, and the people Englishmen. Englishmen were a very famous people of Germany, wherof the Captaynes, and cheif of Saxony (as Crantzius reporteth) were longe time called Captaynes of Anglaria. And there remayneth yet (as I haue read) a Castle, where they sometime abode, termed now *Engern*, in the frontires of *Westphalia*, between *Osnabrugh*, and *Heruordia*. Wherby it cometh, that our countrymen, retayning the first name: doo call all Englishmen *saison*, and their tongue *saißonaëg*, and know not what this words England, or an Englishman

Augustine Monke.

Egbert.

meaneth. Shortly after, the Danes ouercame the Englishmen, & possessed this Lande, vntill the yere of the incarnate word, 1066: VVilliam bastarde of Normandy, w̄ his Normans, vanquishynge bothe Englishmen, and Danes: vsurped the coūtry. From which stocke almost the whole nobility of this Realme, vnto this day, doo fetche their descent.

VVilliam bastard.

Lhoëgr.

But let vs returne to *Lhoëgr*, whiche in times past was enuironed with the British Oceane, the riuers of Seuerne, Dee, and Humber, but now, since the Realme of England stretcheth forth beyonde Humber to Twede: wee wil also stretche forth the name of *Lhoëgr* so farre. And although the Englishmen doo possesse beyonde Seuern, Hereford shyre, the Forest of Deane, and many other places: yet wee holde, that they dwell in VVales, not in *Lhëogr*, and are taken almost euery where of all other Englishmen for Welshmen. But the riuer Dee, is accompted at this day one of ỹ auncient bonds, sauing ỹ in certein places, both ỹ people & the welshtongue haue incroched more into England.

Thes

These thinges beynge thus presupposed: let vs now discend, to the particulared escription of *Lhoëgr*, or England. In which the countrie called Cantium of the Romanes, of our countrimē *Caint*, of Englishmen Kent: commeth first vnto our viewe. From whēce there is but a narow cut ouer into Fraunce, to the hauen Gessoriacus, which is now termed Bollen, as S. *Rhenanus* gathereth out of the auncient Chart of warly descriptions. And not only Marcellinus, amongst the old writers, speaketh of the sea towne of Bollen, in the life of Iulian the Emperour: but also in his Panegiricus, called *Constantinus*, the sonne of Constantius: these are founde: Constā- „
tinus, ỹ father being made Emperour, „
at his first cumming, with an innume- „
rable fleet of enemies, pend out ỹ fierce „
Oceane, & enuironed tharmy, which lay vpon ỹ shoare of the towne Bollen, &c. Coenalis affirmeth, the hauen Gessoriacus, is Casslete of Flāders, which towne standyng vpon the top of an high hill, xiiij. miles from the Sea: sufficiently declareth the authors vnskilfulnesse. Kent.

And

And, I take Iccius to be the same haue, whiche now they terme Caletum, for *Calitium*, Calice. But I cannot agree with those, whiche make Seluſas of Flaunders, to be Iccius, beyng vnlike, that the Romanes woulde haue vſed so longe a course by Sea, when they might haue paſſed ouer ſooner, & more commodiouſly, from that place. There were in Kent, in olde time: three famous Portes, well knowne to the Romanes: *Doris*, *Rhutupis*, and *Lemanis*. Doris, vndoubtedly is the ſame, whiche both Engliſhmen, and Britaynes, reſeruinge the auncient name, at this daye doo call Douer. For wee call Water, *Dour*, or *Duŵr*. And I am not ignorant, that the Douarians ſtoutly defende, that their towne, heretofore was called *Rutupium*, and that Aruiragus kyng of Britaynes, builded there a noble Caſtle. Yet I had rather giue credite to Antoninus, who ſpeaketh of bothe. And I ſuppoſe, that to be Rutupium, which of the Engliſhmen is called Repceſtre, nigh Sandwiche, not farre from the yle of Thanat. For that Ilande wee call:

Calice.

Douer.

Thanat.

Ynys

Ynys Rhuochym, as much to say: Rutupina, wherof the shoare deserued to be termed Rutupinum, and the Porte Rutupis. *Lemanis*, or as some call it Linienus, is that Riuer which is now called amongst the Englishmen: Rotler, and floweth into the Oceane sea, nigh Apuldore. Moreouer besides these famous Portes: are Rye, and VVynchelsea, two townes, & farther within the mayne lande Durobreuis, and Durouernum, the same Englishmen do call Cantorbury, that is to say: the court of the Kentyshmen, and with vs *Caërgant*, and is cheife Metropolitant Sea of al Englande, and VVales. The tother is termed Rofcester. But Antoninus placeth Vagniacũ, between London, and Dorouernum, & between that and Durouernum: Durolernum, but what names they haue, at this day: I am not altogether ignorant. Howbeit, it is manifest, ẏ these townes tooke their names of Water, whiche is *Duur* in British, and *Duriuerne* amongst vs: playnly signifieth water which floweth out of a place where Alders growe.

Rotler.

Rye and Wynchelsea.

Cantorburie.

Wherby

Wherby I am perſwaded, that the ſame towne in times paſt therof obtained his name.

But, before I depart forth of Kent: I muſt breifly touche that great Wod, whereof both Britiſh, and Engliſh writers haue ſpoken. The Britaynes call it *Coëd Andred*, but the Engliſhmen Andedreſwald. And Huntington affyrmeth, that it conteineth in length: one hundreth and twentie miles, and in bredth thirtie miles, and that the worthy citie called *Caër Andred*, and Andredeceſter ſtoode therin, which Dalla, kyng of the Southſaxons, vtterly ouerthrew, ſo ỳ there remayneth no token, nor rubbiſh therof. The Kentiſhmen, and Southſaxons to this day doo call a *Walden.* place, where Wodde hath byn, VValden, not knowyng for all that, whence the woorde is derived. When others, but falſely call it VVelden, others VVylden. For the Engliſh Saxons cal a Wodde VValden, as the Germans doo now terme a playne without trees VVolden, as in theſe woordes: Cottiſwolden, and Porke wolden it appeareth.

reth. Next vnto the Kentishmen, on the Southside of the Thames: are those, whiche in times past were the seconde kyngdome of Southsaxsons, and were termed Southsaxon, but is now deuided into twoo shyres, Southsex, and Southtrey. And I am of beleife, that *Neomaguin* was their Citie, where Gylford now standeth. Chichester, the cheefest Citie of Southsaxons, was called *Caërceri* in British. After these come the Atrabates, whiche now are called the people of Barkshyre, whose principall Citie in olde time, was called *Caleua*, but now VValyngford. Wherein I cannot consent to those, which cal Oxford, *Caleua*, standing on the North shoare of ỳ Thames. There is also a village named *Cilcester*, not far from Basinge, which before time was called *Caërsegent*, and Segontium of the *Romans*. Antoninus, also mentioneth Pontiũ, which appeareth now to be called Reading. Thantique name of *spinæ* which signifieth *Thornes*, continueth to this day in ỳ one side of Neubery, which is as much to say: as *New courte*.

Gylford.
Chichester.
Walingford.
Reauyng.
Spynhãlãd nigh Neuberi.

From *Neubery.*

From whence, a good way of, vpon the riuer Cunetio: standeth a famous Citie called Cunetio by the Romanes, but now Marlborow. Betweene these, and the Sea: lye the Simeni, whose Metropolitane or cheif Citie is Venta, which in fore times was a Citie of greate renowne, and of ỹ Britaynes called Caër-wynt, of ỹ Englishmen VVyncheſter. And at the Sea, there is the great port, called now Porteſmouth, at whoſe mouth there ſtandeth a Citie, called of olde Caërperis, but now Portcheſter. Also Tris Antonis, an haué, now South hampton, retaynyng the olde name.

Marlborow.

Wyncheſter.

Portſmouth.

Portcheſter

Southampton.

Ouer againſt theſe: lieth the Ile of VVyght, celebrated by the auncient Romane wryters, and firſt ſubdued by Veſpaſian. The ſame is in length. rr. miles, and. r. in bredth, in forme like to an egge, in ſome places ſeuen miles diſtant from the mayne ſhoare, and in others but twayne. It hath very rough, and craggie Cliffes, it is very plentifull of Corne. The cheifeſt and only market towne of all the Iland: is Newport. There is alſo a Caſtle cal-

The wight

Newport.

led

led Caërbro, that is to say, the tract for Nettes, expressynge the Britysh antiquitie. The VVestsaxons when they had driuen away ỹ Britaynes, added the same to their dominion, vntill Cadwalla, a Britayn, hauing slaine Aruald: recouered it to him self. Englishmen call it the VVyght, Britaynes terme it Gwydh, whiche in our tongue signifieth, perspicuous, or easy to be seene, as: Gwydhgruc, that is to say, a perspicuous heape, Gwydhfa, a perspicuous place, by which terme, the most highest Mountayne of all Britayne, in Carnaruanshyre is called. The inhabitants of this Iland are wont to glory, that their country is destitute of three greate discommodities, that are founde in other countries, to wit, Fores, beggynge Fryers, and Lawiers. They are vnder the precincte, and dioces of Southampton. By the same Sea shoare alonge, follow the Seueriani, called now the inhabitantes of VVylshyre, whose cheef citie is Caërseuerus, called also Caër Ceradoc, and now by Englishmen Saryssbury. Twixt these is S. Ambrose hyll,

Caërbro Castle.

Sarisbury.

celebrated by reason of the slaughter of the Nobilitie of Britayne there committed. Also Shaftesbury knowne of olde to the Britaynes, by the name of *Caërbaladin*, and *Caërsepton*. At the Westside of these lie the Durotriges, called of vs *Durugueir*, of the Englishmen Dorsetshyre men. From whence more westerly are ỹ Damnonij, wć cal them at this day: *Dyfynnaint*, whiche signifieth dæpe, & narow valleys, & not of the Danes, as some affyrme. These are called in English Deuonshyremē: and they lye betweene two Seas, the Seuern, and the British Occane. Their principall Citie is Isca, called also AVGVSTA, before time, *Caërwisk*, of the water passynge bie, but now of the Englishmen, Excestre. *Excester.* Howbeit I know well enough, that some affyrme that before it was called by the olde Britaynes, *Penuchelgoëd*.

Cornwal. Last of all cometh Cornauia, of the inhabitantes, and our countrymen, called *Cernico*, of Englishmen Cornwal. Here it is to be noted, that the Saxons did thynk the Reliques of the auncient

Britaynes

Britaynes into those streightes. Who, because they vsed the Britysh tongue, whiche the Saxons vnderstoode not: they termed them *Cornwalas*, that is to say Welshmē of Cornauia, or Cornwall, as they called also our countrymen Welsh Britaynes, after the German guyse. This is the true Etimologie, or cause of the name, and farewel to them, whiche pleasinge them selues in the inuention of the name: doo call it Cornu Galliæ, to saye, an horne of Fraunce, wherein Polydorus, as in other thynges also: vttereth his ignorance. As for mine opinion: very auncient bookes doo confirme it, written in the saxon tongue, and the name also, wherby those, whiche inhabite the countrie: do vsually cal it. They speake the British language, & al their wordes almost, are founde like vnto ours, but that they differ sumdeale in construction of speache. The promontorie of *Cornauia*, now Cornwall, is famous amongst our countrymen, cōmonly called *Penrhyn gwaed*, ỹ is to say: the promontory of bloud, whiche I suppose to

be called of Ptolomæus: *Antiueſtæum.* Beyonde the Damnonij, or *Deuonſhire men*, nigh the courſe of Seuern: lieth ſometime the region of Murotriges, wee call it *Guladyr haf*, Engliſhmen: Somerſetſhyre, where are many notable auncient places ſeene, as ỹ Mounts of *Caërmalet*, otherwiſe called Camalet.

Ilceſter. There ſtandeth alſo Iſcalis, now Ilceſter, and the Iſle of Auolonia, whoſe Citie is Venta, now Bryſtow, but in antique time ỹ Britaynes called it *Caër oder yn Nant Badon*, that is to ſay, the Citie Odera, in the vally of Badon.

Another towne of the Belgæ, with Ptolomæus, *Aquæ Calidæ*, that is of hot water, with Antoninus, *Aquæ Solis*, of water of the Sunne, the Britaines cal it *Caërbadon*, the Engliſhmen Bathe, and is very renowmed for holſom Bathes of hot waters. Of whiche thynge I am a moſt certayne witneſſe. For when as by the ſtroke of an horſe whiche I had caught at Myllayne in Italy, I was greuouſly pained with the Sciatica, continually the ſpace of one whole yeare, and hauing aſſayde the helpe of many excel-

Bath.

Cõmendation of the Bathes at Bathe.

excellently learned Phisitions, was nothynge the better: I vsed these Bathes, but only fyre dayes, and was restored to my former health. Betweene these, and the Thames head: were the Dobuni, now Claudiani, whose cheefe towne in old time was called Coriniū, of the Britaynes *Caër Cory*, the Englishmen now terme it Cyceſtre. And Claudia, commonly called Gloceſter, a famous Citie ſtandyng vpon Seuern, the head of all the ſhyre: I ſuppoſe not to haue bin knowne to the Romanes, but was afterward (as Gyldas reporteth) builded by Glouy a Britayne, who, after that the Romanes were driuen thence: reygned there, and not ſo named by Claudius Cæſar, as hereafter ſhal be ſhewen. In the ſame ſhyre alſo, ſtandeth Malmeſbury, called before time *Caërbladhon*. Theſe ſhyres doo make the thyrde Kyngedome of Saxons, in Britayne, whiche they call VVeſtſaxons: whoſe kynge was Egbert, who hauinge ſubdued all the other: firſt of the Germans, obtayned the Monarchie of *Lhoëgr*.

Cicester.
Gloceſter.
Malmſbury.
Egbert.

Thus hauynge described the coun-tries, that lie on the Southside of the Thames: let vs now come to the other in ordre.

And first ouer agaynst Kent, on the other side of the Thames: lie the Trinouantes, whose prince was Manchubratius, or as other write Androgorius, our countrymen cal him *Anarwy*, the same sent for Cæsar into Britayne, and when he was come: assisted him with his power, and followed him into Italy, and Thessalie. They: their Citie was builded by Brutus, and was called *Troynewith*, that is to say, New Troy, howbeit there be some whiche cail it Trenouantum, bycause *Tre*, signifieth in Britisli, a Towne. But afterwarde it was called of Belus, whiche dwelt there: *Dinas Beli*, that is to say Belinus, Palace or Courte. Last of all, of Lud, brother to Caswallane, whiche wonderfully adorned it with beutifull buildynges: it began to be called *Caërludd*, and *Lhundain*, that is to say Luds Citie, and also London. And I am not ignorant, how Polydorus seeketh Trinouantum

Mandubratius.

The foundation of London.

nouantū aboute Northampton, but the authoritie of sacred antiquitie is of more force with me, then any bare coniecture of a straunge, and vnknowen person. Wee yelde these names to London', although Ptolomæus lay thē nerer to the Thames, & the negligence of the Transcribers hath called Londō » a Citie of Kent. And Marius Niger: afterward the other parte of the great bosome, for the other side the Trinouātes » doo holde, into the middle whereof, the Riuer Thames doth flow. Polydorus Virgilius the Vrbinate, goeth aboute to proue out of Tacitus by argumentes of litle force, that the Trinobantes, are Inlande people, when as his reasons seeme to prooue the contrary. For where as he sayeth: if the Trinobantes had bin nigh London, Suetonius should haue had no salfe passage thither: Nay rather Polydorus, if it had bin in the midst of the Inlande, it had byn harder for him to haue come to London, through the thickest of his enemies, for his way lay through them from the Isle of Anglesey, from whence he cam.

Wherefore it is more likely, that the Trinobantes, were inhabitants of Essex, as all, sauynge a few obscure, and vnknowen writers doo affirme. Who suppose, that with the Iceni their neighbours, whiche now be the people of Norfolke and Nordouolke, they had conspired the death of the Romans, and had spoyled with fier, & sword, al ỹ euer was in their way vnto Verolanū, slayinge threescore and ten thousande Romans, and were returned backe againe safe, and sounde, before Suetonius cōmynge, as Tacitus auoucheth. And that their rage extended not vnto London: the cause was, as the same author reporteth, for that London was a *Colony* of the Romanes, and a greate mart citie of theirs, famous for plentie of trauaylers, which resorted thither for trafaque of Marchaundize, aboundynge with victayle, and stoutly defensed with munition, and garysons against all aduentures, as all men doo know. Hereby it appeareth, how weak Polydorus argumentes be, especially who so well knoweth that part of England, and that

London

London was the Citie Trinouantum, whiche was afterward called Augusta, as Marcellinus reporteth.

With these reasons beyng sufficiently instructed: I say, that the Trinobantes inhabited that parte of Britayne, which after the cummynge of Saxons: made vp theyr fourth kingdome, which they called Eastsaxons, and another called Midlesaxons, whose principall citie is London at this day, which somtime was vnder the kynges of the Mercij, or March. Ptolomæus mentioneth a nother besides this citie Trinouantū, called Camudolanum, whiche I take to be all one with Camalodunum, as I iudge by readyng Roman historyes, although Ptolomæus speaketh of Camalodunū, for it stode not farre from the Thames, and was by Claudius appoynted ỹ first *Colony* of the Romanes, and not neare the Brigantes, as Polydorus, much lesse in Scotlande, as Boethius dreameth. And for the more playnesse hereof: I thinke it good to bryng forth ỹ words of Dion, who had bin somtime *Consul*. Claudius, after that he had receiued the

" message: forthwith cõmitted the mat-
" ters appertayning to the citie, and the
" Souldiours: to Vitellius his college,
" (whose consulship, as also his owne he
" had proroged for fiue monthes longer)
" him self departed from Rome to Ostia,
" where he tooke shippe, and arryued at
" Massilia, and takyng the residew of his
" iorney, partly by lande, and partly by
" water: came to the Oceane, and passed
ouer into Britayne, and came to his ar-
mie which lay by the Thames, looking
for him. Whom when he had receaued
in charge: he weute ouer the Water,
with terteine Barbarians, whiche drew
to him at his commynge, he spred his
Banners, fought, and obtayned the vic-
torie, and wanne Camalodunũ, the re-
gall seate of Cynobellinus, and tooke
many prisoners, partly by force, & part-
ly by yelding. Hereby it appeareth eui-
dently, ỹ Camalodunum standeth not
far from the Thames, in which place P-
tolomæus placeth Camudolanũ. And I
suppose, ỹ this was the Colony of Clau-
dius Cesar, famous for ỹ churche, which
Colchestre. they cal now Colchestre, the olde name
beyng

beyng made, as I thinke, by ioynyng the water, and the Churche together, a cõmon custome amonge the Britaynes, as *Henlhan*, ỹ is an olde Churche, *Lhanelwy*, a Churche standyng vpon the riuer Elguen or ỹ Church Elguen, which the Englishmen and Bishops now a dayes, call (but not well) the See of S. Asaphe. Besides an infinite numbre moe, wherby I am perswaded, ỹ those places, which in Latin beginne, or ende in these terminations Lan, or Lam: were of olde so termed of Churches, in ỹ British tõgue. Moreouer, out of this place of Dion, it is gathered, how much a man without shame, ỹ Polydorus virgillius is, who doubteth not to affirme, ỹ Claudius Cæsar, vanquished the Britayns without any battaile, & most impudently calleth them dastards, whom Cæsar himself, Tacitus, Dion, & Herodian: terme by these names, most warlike, cruell, bloudthirstie, unpatient bothe of Bondage, & iniuries. But an infamous beggage groome, ful fraught wt enuie, & hatred, what dareth he not do, or say? I omit his Scholemaister

polidorus reproued.

Boëthius

Boëthius, who, besides these lies, speaketh of a mightie warre, which Claudius made vpon the people of the Orchades, affirmyng the same to be true, so to impudently. For thou mayst easely iudge (good reader) how muche Lande and Sea, the Roman Emperour with a greate armie, coulde marche ouer in xvi. dayes only, duryng which time he abode in Britayne, when Tacitus also, a most faithfull writer, affirmeth, that in the first yeres of Agricola: the Iland of Britayne was knowne, and the Iles called Orchades were then vnknowne, but first founde out, and subdued by him. This, Dion testifieth to be true, in the life of Titus the Emperour, neither speaketh Suetonius against it, where he sayeth, that Claudius taried in Britayne but a very few dayes. Howbeit Eutropius, and after him Orosius, seeme to thynke otherwyse, not knowinge exactly, how farre distant the Orchades be from Kent.

Orchades.

But since reason, and truth, certaynly perswade vs to the contrarie: let vs sticke vnto them, as vnto twoo moste

sayth-

faithfull guides, neglectynge the iudgement of Polydorus, with his Hector.

Next to the Trinouantes: were the Iceni, whom I suppose to haue inhabited that region, whiche maketh the fift kyngedome of Germans, whiche is the East Englismen, and their citie Venta, whiche now of the Englishmen is called Northwey. And I am priuy also, that there are thought to be other Iceni in the West, but I thinke it more probable, that these Iceni are put for Tigeni, of whom I will speake hereafter. And the kyngdome of East Englishmē: comprehended not only the Iceni, but also Cambridgshyre, whose cheife citie in olde time, the Britaynes called *Caërgrawnt*, the Englishmen Grantcester, of the water that passeth bie, but now corruptlye is commonly called Cambridge, and is a noble Uniuersity, wherin florisheth all good learnyng. Not farre of is the Isle of VVyllowes, not of Eeles as some haue wroten. For *Helig* in the British tongue signifieth Wyllow trees, wherwith those Fennes doo abounde. All these, in fore

Northwey

Grantcester.

Cābridge.

Ile of willowes.

times

times were called Girui. Ioynynge to these are the Pariſi, whose cheif Citie Petuaria: is now begunne to be called Peterborow.

Peterborow.

Beyonde the Mydland Saxons, west ward: were the *Catychlauni*, now Hertfordſhyremen, and Buckynghāſhyremen, on the Hill, whose Cities are Salinæ, and Verolanum, wherof this laſt, tooke name of a riuer VVer, for before time it was called in Britiſh *Guernhan* that is to say, a Churche ſtanding vpon the Riuer Ver, afterward *Caër Municip*, bycauſe it was a municipin, or incorporate Towne belongynge to the Romans, Engliſhmen terme it Verlamceſter, and VVatlyngcheſter. This Citie was deſtroyed, through the rage of the Saxons, how be it there remayne the tokens, and foundations of the Walles to this day, nere to S. Albans Churche, on the other ſide of the water. But, where as ſome doo thinke, that the Thames ſometime ran that way: it is to be laughed at. Howbeit, it is certayne, that there was a greate ſtanding water hard by the Citie walles, where

VVatlyngcheſter.

now

now are pleasant flourishyng Medowes in whiche, as I am informed: there was an Anker of a ship founde of late, wherby, and also by the corrupt copies of Gyldas, that coniecture is risen. After these, come the Oxfordeshyremen, on the North side of the Thames, whose Citie is called by Englishmen Oxenford, our countrymen terme it *Rhydychen*, that is to say, the Ford of Oxen, but what name it had in olde time, it is altogether vnknowen. Yet some affirme, that it is *Caër Vortigern*, that is, Vortigers Citie, and by him builded, wherto I cannot agree. For Gyldas writeth, that the same Citie was builded in the West parte of the Iland, and I thinke it be in the kyngdome of VVales, beynge called now after his name Gurthronion, Our freende M. Leland the antiquarie, ernestly defendeth, ỳ it should be called Ouseford, ỳ is to say, the Ford of Isis, against whom as one hauyng very well deserued of ỳ Britaynes, and much exercised in auncient Histories: I dare not contend. For it is certaine, that it standeth vpon Isis, and

Oxenford.

and that tracte of time corrupteth the names of many places: it is also euident. But whatsoeuer name it had at the beginnyng: it hath a very bewtiful, and helthsome situation, and a countrey which ministreth althynges necessarie abundantly, and a most famous schole of al good learnyng, as all doo confesse, whiche haue seene the other Uniuersities of Europe. Not farre from this Citie, stoode Caërdor, so called of the Romanes, a Citie not vnknowne to the Englishmen, a Bishops see, now called Dorchester, whereas the Thames dischargeth him selfe into Isis, from whence the name of Tamesis, the Thames proceedeth. Towardes the North be the Buckynghamshyremen, and beneath them the Bedfordshyremen, and more northerly the Huntyngtonshiremen, whose auncient names are not knowen. After these are the Lincolnshyremen, of olde Coritani, so far as the riuer Trent, the Britaynes in old time called it *Caërludcoy*, the Romanes *Lindum*, the Englishmen Lindecolyn, and at this day Lincolne. Notwithstanding,

A Worthy cõmendation of Oxford.

Dorchester

Lincolne.

ſtandyng, afterwarde, the Normans called it corruptly Nychol, as I haue manie times noted in auncient charters, and recordes of the Erles therof, written in the Frenche tongue, and all that Prouince was called Lyndeſey. Next vnto theſe at Trent, be the Leyceſterſhyremen, ſo called of Leiceſtre, which in olde time were called *Caërbier*. At the South: appeare the Northampton ſhyremen, ſo called of the Riuer Auon whiche cometh alonge by the Towne, for AVON in Britiſh ſignifieth a Riuer, and the Saxons hearyng the Britaynes ſo terme Riuers: ſuppoſed that it had bin the proper names thereof, wherby it came to paſſe that many notable Riuers in England were called by that name. After theſe, at the Weſt: follow the VVarwickſhiremen, whoſe principall Citie *Caër Wythelin*, was founded by *Guythelnius*, a Kynge of Britayne, afterwarde of the Roman legions which went no farther: *Caërlheõ*. laſtly of a noble Britayne, whiche beutified it with many fayre buildynges: *Caërgwayr*, and of the Engliſhmen is

Leyceſter.

Auon.

Warwik called VVarwike. Next after these are the Staffordshiremen, amongst whom

Lichfeild. is Lychfeild a Bishops See, that is to say, the Feild of dead folke. For the Northern Englishmen, cal death: Lych and the vnluckie night Rauens, Lych-foules. Some affirme that here, not in Leganceſtre, Etheldrede kynge of Northumberlande, most cruelly slew twoo thousande Monkes, of the famous Monasterie of Banchor, men excellently learned, and suche as (contrary to the custome of others) gat their liuynge with trauayle of their owne handes.

An horrible fact of Augustines the Monkes.

Whiche blouddie war he would neuer haue begunne, had it not bin at the motion of ỹ bloud thyrstie Monke, whom they call Augustine. The cause was, for that in some poyncts, they seamed to disagree from the Churche of Rome, and refused to be vnder the iurisdiction of the Archebishop of Cantorbury, hauyng alreadie of their owne the Archbishop of Legion. This was the chearitie, and religion of that man, to make away such good, & godly men as coulde not abide his intollerable pryde. But touchyng

touchyng these matters: godwillynge, wee will speake in another place.

On the otherside of VVarwykeshyre, are the VVorcestershyremen, next to the Dobani, their Citie Vigornia, was of olde time called of the Romans BRANGONIA, of ỹ Britaynes to this daye *Caër Vrangon*, and of the Englishmen is cõmonly called VVorceestre, and is builded at the East side of Seuern. *Worceſter.* Where is to be noted, that all the greater Cities, that lie vpon the East shoare of the Riuers, Seuern, and Dee: were builded to resist the irruptions of the Britaynes into *Lhoëgr*, that is Englande: like as the Romans erected many notable Cities, on the West shoare of the *Rhyne*, to restraine the forcible inuasions of the Germans into Fraunce.

Adioyning vnto these are the Shropshyremen, whose auncient Citie is Vricouium, called afterwarde of the Englishmen VVrekeceestre, and shorte VVroxceestre, all rayed downe to the grounde in the Saxon war, from whose reliques foure miles of: lieth Salopia, *Wrox-ceſtre.*

the head Citie of all the shyre, notable for two Bridges, and almost compased with the Seuern. The same in olde time was called *Pengwern*, that is to say, the head of a place where Alders growe, and was the seate of the Kinges of Powyse, from whence the English name Schreusbury is derived, although I remembre, that in auncient records, I read it termed Salopsbury, and Slopesbury. Our countrymen call it *Ymwythig* at this day. Next after these are the Deuani, or Cheshyremen vpon the Riuer Dee, where as be certen Wells out of whose liquor very good, & pure White Salte is sodden.

schreusburie.

Besides the Citie it selfe, famous for the Roman monumentes therin, which by reason that the Roman Legiõs wintered there: is called by the Britaynes at this day *Caër Lheõ ar ddour dwy*, that is to say, the Citie of Legions, vpon the Riuer Dee, for difference sake betwixt that, and another of that name vpon the Ryuer Osca. It appeareth out of Antoninus, that the same, in times paste was called in Latin Deua, of the riuer

Whiche

whiche wee terme Dourdowy, to say, the water of Dee. The Englishmen call it Leganceſtre, and afterward clippyng ỹ name shorter: called it Cheſter, and the Citizens doo glory, that they haue the body of Henry the fourth Emperour, whome they affirme to haue yelded vp the Empyre, and haue betaken him selfe to an Hermites life. And so are they likewise perswaded of Herald, who was the last kynge of the Danish bloud. Cheſter.

Nore East from these are the Doruentani, now Derbishyremen, so termed of theyr cheif citie Dwrguent, whiche is as muche to say, as, white Water All these shyres, and conuentes, with a great parte of VVales, as farre as the renowmed ditche of Kyng Offa, (of whiche wee will speake hereafter) made vp the first kingedome of English Saxons in Britayne, which of the ryuer Merse was called the kyngedome of Mercij, or March.

Here now I cannot sufficientlye merueile, how VVolfangus Lazius, a man excellently learned, and very well

deserued of all that be studious of antiquitie, in his greate worke of the Migration of nations, should be so muche deceaued, as to say that the Mertij, or people of March, were Marcomanni, and ỳ their kynges Penda, Offa, with all the rest: reigned in the lower Germany. Beyng most euident in all hystories, that there was neuer any such kyngdome there, and that these kynges & peoples, whom he affirmeth to haue dwelled in Germany: inhabited that country of Britayne, whiche wee now describe. Likewise, while he endeuoreth to lynke together, the discentes, and pedegrees of the Norman bloud of the kynges of England: he handleth them so confusely, & so far besides truth that it seemeth he neuer read, either the names, or order, or deedes of ỳ kinges: but it is rather likely, ỳ he learned thē by hearesay of some babling vnlearned foole, that had no regarde of his good fame, or honestie. As a nother hath doone of late dayes, a man famously learned in the Mathematikes, in his Geographical chart of this Ilande.

And

And beſides theſe, Hieromus Ruſcellus, in his Ptolomæus lately printed at Venice, while he goeth aboute to ſet foorth new names, correſpondent to the olde: confoundeth places an hundreth miles diſtant one from another, namely Colcheſter, and VVyncheſter. Neither in other places ar his gheaſſes any thynge more certayne, wherefore, I exhorte men not to truſt him in this behalfe. *A foule errour.* There remayneth the ſeuenth, and laſt kyngedome of Saxons in Englande, whiche they termed Nordan Humbrorum, becauſe it ſtandeth at the Northercoaſt of Humber. The ſame was afterwarde deuided into two kyngedomes, of the Deeres, and Bernices. The kyngedome of Deera, contayned all the country from Humbre, and Trent: to the Riuer Tyſſa. Bernicia, reached from Tyſſa, to the Scottiſh Sea, whiche they call now Fyrthew, the Britaynes terme this ſame *Brennich*, & the other *Deifyr*. The inhabitantes of this region, eſpecially ſouthwarde: are called Snotyngomenſes, but now moſt cõmonly Notingamshiremẽ.

Next vnto these are Yorkeshyremen,
» who, of the Romans were called Bri-
» gantes, of whom Tacitus writeth thus.
» Petilius Cærealis, fought many batailes
» wherof some were not vnbloudy, a-
» gaynst the Citie of the Brigantes, which
» is reported to be the place of resorte to
» the whole populous prouince, and ob-
» tayned a greate parte of the Brigantes,
either by victory, or els by fight. All these, the liyng champion of the Scottysh name, Hector Boëthius, sticketh, not to put into his Gallouidia, and to proue the same by argumentes, gathered out of Ptolomæus, and Tacitus.
But how much Ptolomæus was deceaued, trustyng to the report of others, in describing the length, and bredth of places in Britayne: (for he writeth, that Scotland lieth forth to the East, & that the farthest Promontorie therof is viij. degrees more Easterly, then any place of England, whiche in this paralelle do make aboute 240 miles, whiche is altogether vntrue, seyng Englande standeth more to the East, then Scotlande dothe,) is as cleare, as day light to all

thos

those that haue talked of Cosmography.
But Ptolomæus is to be pardoned, be- *Ptolomæus excused.*
yng an Egyptian borne, and excellently well learned in Mathematicals, who hath done the best he coulde, but not foolish and impudent Boëthius, borne, and brought vp no farther of, then Scotlād.
He speaketh thus of Tacitus, that he beyng a graue author, affyrmeth, that the Brigantes, were a Spanish broode, dwellyng in a farre corner of Britayne, farther then any durst auouche, that at his time the Britaynes had passed. O impudent face, where abonte did Tacitus speake thus of the Brigantes?
He seemeth to deriue the Siluri, by a colour from the Spanish broode, because they lye ouer agaynst Spayne, Gallouida, is farther from Spayne then any Region of Englande, or VVales.
And that in Tacitus time, the Brigantes were first knowne to the Romans: I confesse it, but he findeth it not in Tacitus, and not mindefull of him selfe, (as it behoueth a lier to be) he calleth not to remembrance, that he wrote in another place, that Claudius the Emperour,

rour, adioyned also vnto his Empyre the Orchades, whiche lie beyonde Scotland. But let vs bid faythlesse Hector *a dieu*, and let vs now also, see what the auncient writers haue writen of ỹ Brigantes. Ptolomæus, reciteth the Cities of Brigantes: Eboracum, Epiacum, Calatum, Bimonium, Caturactoniũ, Rhigodunum, Isurium, Olicana, ẅ others. All men know that Eboracum, is that Citie whiche the Britaynes call *Caër Efroc*, the Englishmen Euerwyke, and now shorte Yorke. Of the rest wee do but coniecture, as *Bimonium* to be Bincestre, *Calatum*, which Antoninus, and Bede cal *Calcaria*: to be Helicastre, now Tadcastre. *Rhigodunum*: Rippon, and *Olicana*: Haligfex. And that Isurium is called Aldburg. There was neuer any man ỹ dreamed, ỹ these Cities were in Scotland. But Antonin⁹ ascribeth thẽ to the Brigãts, & placeth them in ỹ way which leadeth to London from ỹ Vally Prætoriũ, for ỹ there was a vally from the riuer Soluathianus, to the mouth of Tine: al do knowe. I conclude therfore, ỹ it is impossible, that ỹ Brigants were

Cities of the Brigantes.

Yorke.

euer

euer in Scotland. In so muche, that the remembrance of this name, remaineth vntill this day, amongst vs. For when we sée any man not duly obeing lawes & cõmaundements, him wée cal *Chwaret Brigans*, that is to say, one that plaieth the Brigant. And like as they were rebelles, agaynst the people of Rome: so doth he contempne the lawes of Magistrates, and of Elders. And surely I am of beleefe, ỹ all Deera, before time was called Brigantia. Ptolomæus, placeth the Vernicones, and Taiazalos, betweene the Riuers Tine, and Tweede. This country alonely now, retayneth the name of Northumberland, when al the region before time, from that riuer, to ỹ Scotish Sea: was called by ỹ name. For there is no riuer in all Britayne ỹ hath the name of Humbre, but only ỹ water, into whom many notable streames do flow. Wherby our freend M. Leland, not wõ out good cause supposed ỹ the same should be called *Aber*, whiche amonge the Britaynes signifieth an arme of the Sea, either swiftnesse, or fall of any water, either into the Sea: as

Northumberland.

as *Aberconwy*, *Abertiui*, *Abertawy*, that is to say, the mouth of Conway, Tibius, and Tobius: or into some great Riuer, as *Aber hodni*, *Abergeuenni*, to say the fall of Hodnus, and Geuenus into Osca. Moreouer, wee call mouthes, and entrances of Riuers: *Aber*, without addynge any thynge more thereto: as in Carnaruanshyre, between Conouium, and Banchorium, in the same maner, so ý I thinke Aber, to signifie as much as *Æstus* doth, whiche is the rage, fall, or force of Water, as is most agreeable with Ptolomæus. Aboue these, were the Damnij, whose cheife Citie Antoninus maketh Vandagora to be, not far from the valley Ofdam, wherby I coniecture, that they be those, which wee call now VVestmerlandshyremen.

Westmerland. The Selgouij, and Otadeni in times past, inhabited Cumberland. At the berie brimme of the Wallie, standeth a most auncient citie, Ptolomeus calleth it Lucopibia: Antoninus, *Luguballia*, the Britaynes, and Englishmen, terme it *Caerloyl*, and it standeth in the Frontirs of the Nouantes. Not farre from this

this Citie, as Malmſburienſis repoꝛteth, there was a Stone founde with this inſcription: In token of Marius victorie, whiche token of triumph: I ſuppoſe to haue bin erected by Meurigus, (whom ſome of the Romans haue termed moꝛe aptly Aruiragus, otherſome Marius) in token that the Readſhankes were there vanquiſhed, Rodericus beyng theyꝛ kynge, whiche at that ſeaſon, as the Saxons did, exerciſed Pyracie in our Seas, vntill at length one parte of them ſetled in Albania, and other in Fraũce. And it is wel knowne, that theſe countries, together with Gallouidia, ſo farre as the Riuer Cluda, vnto the yere of our Lorde 870, were in ỹ Britaynes poſſeſſion, at what time beyng by the Scottes, Danes, and Engliſhmen diſquieted, with many batayles, and in the ende their kynge Conſtantinus ſlayne, at Lochmaba in Anãdra: they were enforced to returne into VVales to their countrymen, and dryuing away the English Saxons: forcibly chalenged to them ſelues the greater parte of the country which lieth twirt

Readshãks vanquiſhed.

Conway

Conway, and the water of Dee, whiche they possessed, and there appoynted a kyngdome, whiche of the riuer Cluda, on whose shoare they dwelt: is of our countrymen called *strutcluyd*, of Marianus Scotus corruptly Streadrylead of the VVallanes. They had many conflictes agaynst the kynges of England, as the same author reporteth, vntill at length their last kynge dying at Rome: they submitted themselues to the prince of *Gwynedh*. This Marianus, the chiefest Hystoriographer of his time: one of late hath caused to set forth in Printe, being imperfect, and lackynge the better parte, of set purpose as him selfe confesseth, because of the ambiguitie of the Britith Hystorie. In like maner Sleydan, while he turneth his abbridgement of Frossard into Latine, beyng too too muche partiall to the Frenchemen: either ouerpasseth with silence the most noble & valiant deedes of the Englishmen: or varyynge from his author, reporteth them otherwyse then Frossard hath written. Wherefore me seemeth, that the sayinge of

Martial

Martial the Poet verye well agreeth with them.

That which now thou doest turne,
O Fidentine: *the booke is mine.*
But when thou turnest him ill:
then he begins for to be thine.

But this much by the way.

The laste of the Northumberlandshyremen, and almost of all *Lhoëgr*: follow the inhabitantes of Lancashyre to be intreated of, whom the Ryuer called of the Englishmen Merssee: deuideth from the Kyngedome of March, of whom the kyngdome of March in Englande was so called. It is soone prooued out of Ptolomæus, that these were called Ordouici, in olde time. For the Ordouici (saieth he,) lie moze Southwest, then the Brigantes doo. Since therefoze, that Yorkeshyre is the kyngedome of Brigantes: in vayne with Boethius, wee seeke them in Scotland, and muche moze in Northfolke with Polydorus. Wherefoze renouncing these fables: for my part, I am perswaded, that the ORDOVICI, are

Kyngdome of March.

are not only the Lancaſhyremen: but alſo the Deuani, or Cheſſhyremen, and Shropſhyremen, beyng recompted of Tacitus for a greate Citie. In this place I call a Citie as Cæſar doeth, an whole conuent, or kyngedome. For looke how many Cities there are: ſo many kyngedomes in olde time were in Britayne, whiche ſeuerally wagyng batayle agaynſt the Romans: were all the ſooner ouercummen. Amongſt the Cities of theſe kingdomes: Ptolomæus reciteth Mediolanū, called now Lancaſtre. 'Mancunium as appeareth out of Antoninus: is called Māchelſtre. Their kynge in times paſt was Cataracus, whoſe fame was knowne aboue the Skies, who, the ſpace of nine continuall yeres: very muche moleſted the Romans with Warre, at length was taken by treaſon of a Woman, and led to Rome in triumphe. And Claudius the Emperour, deſerued no leſſe prayſe for vanquiſhynge Cataracus: then did Scipio for Syphax, or Lucius Paulus, for Perſes, as Tacitus writeth, two moſte puiſſant kynges, brought home in ſhew

A Citie.

Lancaſtre.

Mancheſter

to the people of Rome.

And here can I not maruel enough what came in minde to that Boëthius, not the Troiane, but the Scotte for.

Ahlas? *what one was he, how farre*
from that same Hector? *sore*
He *chaunged was, that in* Achilles
spoyles, came home before.

Impudently to affirme, that he was a Scot, seeyng that there was no suche nation at that time in the worlde. But if there were: it was so enfolded in darkenesse, that it was vnknowne to the Romans, and Britaynes, or as Haymo Armenius writeth of a certayn nation: it had so bleared the eyes of all peoples, and countries, that the Scots were inuisibly conuersant between the Romans, and Britaynes. Polydorus also writeth, that he was kynge of the Ordulacæ, when neither Tacitus, nor Ptolomæus mentioneth the same, but of the Ordouici. And Tacitus reporteth that he was not onely gouernour of the Ordouici: but also of the Siluri. *Ann. lib. 12*

Which Siluri dwelled not in Scotland, *siluri.*

but in Southwales, as in another place it shalbe proued more playnly. And I remember very well, that a fewe yeres agoe, when I was in the frontirs of Shropshyre with others, about certain businesse of my Lordes, the right honorable Erle of Arundell, where some parte of his inheritance lieth: I chaunced to fall into the view of a place, exceedingly well fortified, both by nature, & art. The situation whereof, was vpon the toppe of an high hill, enuironed with a triple ditche of greate depth. There were .iij. gates, not directly but a shoshe the one agaynst the other, and on three sides, steepe headlonge places, and compassed with twoo Riuers, on the lifte hande with *Colun*, or *Clun*, on the right with Themis, which our countrymen call *Teuidia*, and accessible, but on the one side therof.

These thinges when I beheld: I vnderstoode by the inhabitants that this place was called *Caër Caradoc*, that is to say, the citie Caradoc, and ỳ there haue bin many fierce battayles fought there, agaynst a certaine kyng called Caradoc who

who at last was vanquished, and taken of his enemies. For our cõtrymen cal not only walled Cities, & townes, but also al maner places which are entrenched, and walled: by ỹ name *Caër*, as I wil proue afterward by example of manie, & diuers places of VVales. Wherefore, whẽ I perceaued ỹ this place was within the confines of the Siluri, & the Ordouici, (for it is scarse two miles distant from *Colun*, or *Clun castle*, which is the patrimony & enheritance of ỹ most noble and auncient family of Fytz Alanes in England:) & that it so agreed in al points wᵗ the description of Tacit⁹, ỹ nothing could be wanting: I dare boldly affirme, ỹ this is the very selfe same place, in which Ostorius cõtended with Cataracus in bataile, & vanquished him, from whence flying, & puttyng himself in truste to the faith, & credite of Cartimandua, the queen of Brigantes: was by her betrayed. Moreouer, ỹ name of Cataracus is at this day so peculier to the welshmen: that many princes, & noble mẽ, ar called by ỹ name, amõgst whom, at ỹ time, Trahernus ỹ son of Caradoc,

Colun castle.

ruled Northwales: Fleanchus, (as the Scots say) sonne to Banguho, after that kynge Macabæus had slayne his father: by flight escaped into Wales, on whose daughter by secret accesse, (but infortunate, and miserable to the parentes) he begat VValter, who was the first of the Stuarts in Scotland, that was of renowme from whom, vnto this day, the kynges of Scotland doo vaunt themselues to haue descended. But I suppose it more likely, that he whom they repute to be the nephue of Trahernus the Scot, borne of his daughter, and his father a Scot, in Northwales, (a thynge much disagreeynge from the truth) rather to be one of Trahernus owne children, whiche by Gryffine, sonne vnto Conane, together with Caradoc, Gryffine, and Meylere Rywallons sonnes: was vanquished, and slayne. And that this VValter escaped by flight into Scotland, and there attayned to greate honour. And this can be no great fraude or disgracyng to ỹ name of the Stuarts, that they are descended from the bloud of the most noble, and antique Britisch

Stuarts.

kynges

kynges, from whiche also most honorable famely: the same Owen Tuder, grandfather to king Henry the seuenth of that name kynge of England: lineally descended by the Fathers side, as we wil declare in our description of VVales, and not from any meane, or base degree, as false, and impudent Meyerus a Flemmyng, sticketh not to affirme.

NOW that wee haue wandred ouer all England, called LHOEGR: let vs nert in order proceede to the seconde Region of Britayne, which of our countrimen is called Albania, of the inhabitantes Scotland. This same in olde time was of the Romans called the seconde Britayne. For Sextus Ruffus reciteth fiue Prouinces of Britayne, *Maxima Cæsariensis*, which I doo take to be that part of Britayne, whiche by Iulius Cæsar was made tributary to the Romans, to wit: Kent, the Kyngedome of Southsaxons, and the Region of Atrabates

¶ The description of Scotland.

Maxima Cæsariensis.

erabates. The second is Flauia, which by like coniecture, beyng therto mooued, I suppose to be that, which by Vespasian, who descended of ỹ family Flauia: was by him set vpon, and subdued, that is to say, the Ile of Wight, which afterward was made part of ỹ VVestsaxons king dome. The thirde, I iudge to haue bin termed by ỹ name of the first Britayne, which lieth forth from the Thames to the Vally, or Trench. The fourth being the lesse, and the second Britayne: compriseth Scotland. It remayneth then of necessitie, ỹ VVales be contayned vnder the name of Valētia, which maketh vp the fift prouince. Howbeit Ammianus, writeth, that, that prouince which by Theodosius, captayne to Valentiniā was taken, when he had driuen thence the Readshankes, and Scots: was then of the Emperours name called Valentia. And that the Britaynes inhabited these Prouinces: both our owne, and the Roman writers haue left in memoric. Neither was there euer any writer of name, that made mention either of Scots, or Readshankes before Vespasiās time,

Valentia.

time, aboute the yere of our Lordes incarnation? threescore and twelue, at what time Meurigus, or Maus, or Aruiragus reygned in Britayne. For our Cronicles doo report of a nation, which liued by Piracie & rouyng on the Sea, cummyng foorth of Sueuia, or Norway, hauynge one Rhythercus to their captayne, and landed in Albania, wastyng all the country with robbyng, and spoylyng so farre as Caerleyl, where he was discomfited and slayne by Meurigus, & a greate many of his men also, & those which escaped: fled to their shippes, and so conueyed them selues into the Orchades, and the Iles of Scotland, where they quietly abode a greate whyle.

They call them *Phichtiaid*, that is to say: Phichtiani in their mother tongue, and so are they likewise called in the Scottish, and in their owne tongue.

Wherfore, it is not likely, ẏ they were so called of the Romans, for paynting of their bodies, since they were called by ẏ name, before ẏ they were euer knowne to the Latines. Neither were thei these: but the Britaynes, of whom Cæsar, and

others do repoꝛt, that they wer wont to paynt theyꝛ bodies Blew with Woad, that they might appeare the moꝛe terrible to their enemies. And with vs at this day (which seemeth to argue antiquitie) Blew couler is called Glas, by which name also that Herbe not altogether vnlike a Plantayne, very well knowne now to Marchants: is called. Besides all this, the Romans which first made mention of this people: termed them not Picti, but Pictones.

Glas.

These as I haue sayd before, after that they had taken hart of grasse, and were growen to some power: out of these Ilandes in theyꝛ litle Leathern Boates, such as our Fyshermen do vse now a dayes: alonge Scotland were wont to robbe and spoyle Shephardes, and Husbandmen. Vntill that aboute the yere of our Lorde. 290. when the Romans, and Britaynes were bothe encombred with ciuile warres, foꝛ ỹ purple robe which Carausius woare, and after him Allectus: they entred generally into Cathanesia, and driuyng thence the British sheap-

heards

heardes, and heardſmen, and callynge vnto them the Gatheli, out of Ireland, whiche are now called the Scots: were ſo bolde as to prouoke the Britaynes in open warre. For the Scots come of the Iriſh broode, as they them ſelues, and others do know very well, and are termed amongſt our countrymen by the ſame name, to wit: *Gwydhyl*, which, as their owne Hyſtories doo teſtifie: was the moſt auncient name of that nation. And that the ſame nation came forth of Cantabria, now Biſcaya, & paſſed ouer the Sea into Ireland, and there choſe them a place of abode: both ours, and their owne writers haue lefte in memorie. But by what cauſe, or occaſion they were called Scots, truly I doo not know. For I do quite reiect the Aegiptian Fables of Scota. And the ſelfe ſame language, and the very ſame maners, and behauior with the Iriſhmen, and that they be called of the Britaynes by one name: declareth ſufficiently, that they came from thence.

Scots original.

Scota.

For the Southernmen of them are not true Scots, but borne, and begotten ra-

ther of Englishmen, whereof a greate numbre, flyinge at the cummynge of VVilliam Duke of Normandy: departed into Scotlande, and doo boaste to this day, ỹ they come of Englishmen, where as they, and the Englishmen, counpte the other Scots but rude, and barbarous.

These nations, as I say, vntill that Honorius came to the Empyre, whiche was aboute the yere of the Lorde foure hundred, and twentie: molested the North parte of Britayne w̄ incursions, and robberies, at whiche time, hauyng called a power out of Ireland to helpe them (as Gyldas, and Bede dw auouch) vnder conducte of Reuda: estabilished them selues a kyngdome, in the West parte of Albania. But the Readshanks possessed the East region, whereas first they made warre agaynst the Romans, and the Britaynes, and afterwarde with the Englishmen, and Danes, sometime they were confederate, sometime they warred diuersly, vntill aboute the yere of our Lorde eight hundred and fortie:

all

all the Readſhankes were deſtroyde by Kennethus kinge of Scottes, in ſomuch that their name, and kyngedome ceaſed to be any longer in Britayne. Whoſe country the Scottes added vnto theyr owne, whiche to this day is renowmed in Britayne.

This much I had to ſay of the Scots and Readſhankes, according to ỹ verity of the hyſtory. Howbeit I know well, how Boethius, a moſt vayne reporter of Fables, impudently affirmeth, that they reigned in Britayne, three hundred yeres before Chriſte was borne. And he feineth, that there were ſo many kinges, ſo many warres, by them moſt valiently waged agaynſt the Romans, ſo many holſome lawes and ſtatutes in Britayne by them inſtituted: as neither Lucian in his Fabulous narrations, neither the author of the booke of Amadis of Gaule, nor wittie ARIOSTVS in his Orlando Furioſo, haue euer commended vnto vs in Fables. But to the intente that I may ſet foorth the moſt beaſtly man in his colours, & that the

ſleight,

sleight, and subtelty wherwith he endeauoureth to bleare all mens eyes, may be displayed: I will briefly touche certayne of his most vayne trifles, & suche as all men of wit, and vnderstandynge may easely perceaue to be starke lies. And here I let pas Aegiptian fables, and of the stocke and race of Scottish kynges in Britayne, before Cæsars cõmyng. Where he affyrmeth, that Cæsar, was vanquished by the Scots, and fled out of Britayne. Who afterwarde sent Ambassadours vnto the Scots, and Readshankes, to requeste their freindship, and that at last he conducted his Roman armie in to the Forest Caledonia. Also that Augustus sent his messengers, vnto Metellus, kynge of Scots to entreate him for peace. Moreouer he maketh Cataracus a Britaine, and sonne to kynge Cynobellinus (as Dion a most famous author reporteth) kynge of Scotland. He sticketh not to auouche that the Brigantes, Siluri, and Ordouici, were Scots. He sheweth how dangerous the expedition was of Claudius the Emperour, and describeth greate

warres betweene him, and Canus the kynge of the Orchades. He writeth that Voadicia, the moſt renowmed queene of Iceni, whoſe valient deedes agaynſt the Romans: Tacitus, and alſo Dion haue made knowne to the worlde: Veuſius Earle of Brigantes, Cartimandua the Queene, were all Scots. And finally, there is no one thinge, wherein the Romans, or Britaynes, behaued theim ſelues couragiouſly, or wyſely in Britayne: which this monſtre doth not aſcribe vnto his fayned Scots, and whiche at that time were vnknowen to the worlde. And he hath not only tranſcribed the minde: but alſo whole ſentences, and orations of Tacitus, into his booke, alwaies changynge the names of nations, and cities, like a malicious falſefier, with out al ſhame, or honeſtie. He ſayth Cæſar, & Tacitus wrote theſe thinges of the Readſhankes, and thoſe of the Scots, & that theſe nations made ſuche, and ſo many Warres, when as in deede, the names of Scots, or Readſhankes, are not at all to be founde in theſe moſt noble writers. *Voadicia.*

And

And truly, it is not like, that Cæsar, beyng a very wise gentleman, when he had throughly learned the state, & maners of the Britaynes, and Irishmen: would with silence haue ouerpassed the names of the Scots, and Readshankes, specially hauynge sent Embassadours vnto their kynges. Neither is it probable, that Tacitus, a famous man, and very expert in the state of Britayne, and other countries, when he describeth the expeditions of Agricola his father in lawe in to Britayne, and as it were depeynteth foorth the Sheyres, Peoples, Portes, and Riuers of that region by their proper names, & maketh mentiō of a certeine Erle of Ireland, taken by Agricola: knew not also the names of Scots, and Readshankes, with whom Boethius sayneth he waged that warre, when as in euery place he seemeth to cal ỹ inhabitants of Albion, Britaynes. And it had stoode much more with Agricolas honour, beyng a worthy man, whom Tacitus also by his workes endeuoreth to make more noble, to haue subdued vnknowen nations, and suche

as

as lead on mans fleash (such as it shalbe prooued, that the Scots were, long time after) rather then the Britaynes, which were sufficiētly knowne to ꝑ Romans. Also Dion, a man which had byn Consul, and familiar with Seuerus the Emperour, and vnto him dearly beloued, whilst he declareth his expedition into Britayne at large: not once speaketh of the Scots, or Read shankes, being very well knowne to all men, that he conueyed all his force and power into Albania, or Scotland. For, quoth Dion, the Meati, & Caledonij, two diuerse kindes of Britaines: reuolted from the Romans, and Seuerus callyng together his souldiers: cōmaunded them to inuade their countrie, and kill all that euer they met, and thus he charged them in these wordes.

Let none escape your hands away,
nor cruell blouddy broyle.
No tender impe, though in her wombe
the dame ther with do toyle:
Let him not scape a woful death.

When Seuerus came into Caledonia: he fought neuer a battell, neither saw

he

he any power of his enemies in a redi-nesse, and so passyng throughout all his enemies land, hauyng not lost in fight, but by water, and hunger, fiftie thou-sand men: returned vnto his fellowes. If the Scots had bin in Britayne at that time: the reporter herof, being a freend, neither after him Herodian, who in suf-ficient longe discourse hath set foorth that viage: woulde haue defrauded an Emperour so ambitious, and thirsty of honour, as Seuer' was, of his due praise Wherefore it is as euident as noone dayes, that at this time, whiche was a-bout two hundred and two yeres after the incarnation of our Lorde: the Scots had no seat in Britayne. Ouer, and be-sides al this, neither Eutropius, neither Spartianus, neither Capitolinus, nei-ther Lampridius, neither Vopiscus, nor Aurelius victor, who haue all written the expeditions, and warres of the Ro-man Emperours in Britayne: haue in any place made mention of ỹ Scottish, or Readshank name.

Although therefore, I suppose that these arguments are sufficient, to im-proue,

proone, and condemne the meere trifles of Boëthius: notwithstandynge I will lightly touche twoo of his Hystories, which by the author are setfoorth at large enough, with woordes a foote and an halfe longe. But I pray you,

When ye be let to looke: your laughter (freends) you would refraine.

In the seconde booke of his fables: he writeth, how that Ptolomæus Philadelphus, kynge of Aegypt, sent foorth his oratours vnto Reutha, kynge of Scots, that by the view taken, and report of his neare countrymen, namelye such as had come lynealli from the Egiptians: he might vnderstand the situation, and forme of the countrie, together with the conditions, and maners of the people, to ỹ intent that he might set downe the same in his woorke of Cosmographie, whiche he had then in hand. Whiche oratours beyng right courteously intertayned: were afterward led through all the regions, and townes of Scots, and Readshankes, at last beyng largely rewarded: returned into Ægypt. O noble, and worthie

deede of a Gentleman, but moste vnthankfull Ptolomæus, and vnmindeful of so great rewards. Who, after that he had sent his Embassadours into countries so farre distant hath left no shire, yea almost no towne in all Britayne in that worthy worke of his vnspoken of, (whiche was set forth, not by the kynge, but longe time after by another Ptolomæus Pheludensis, a Philosopher very well learned) onely his welbeloued cosins the Scots, and Readshāks: he hath lefte raked vp in their owne darkenesse, neither once vouchsaued in his booke, wherin he made a most perfect description of all Albania, to expresse so muche as their names. Nay rather Boethius, it is a sinne to beleeue, that suche a kyng, when he had sent thither his Legates, and recited all the Cities and people of Albania: to haue bin ignorant of the nations name, and in describynge the situation of the Region, so to haue varied from the trueth. For he, whiche sette forthe that noble worke, aboute the yere of our redemption one hundred and fortie, appeareth

in no place to speake of the Scottes, and Readshankes, which at that time were vnknowen to the worlde.

This beyng omitted: let vs come to the second Fable, wherein (gentle reader) whether I shal moue thee to laughter, or lothsomnesse: I am vncertayn. He writeth that one Gyllus vsurped by force the kyngedome of Scotland, before the commynge of Cæsar into Britayne, who after that he had committed many cruell deedes: at length by Euenus the lawfull heyre, one Cadallus beyng captayne, was in Ireland vanquished in blouddie fight, and afterwarde, slayne. Of this slaughter, by reason that the Irishmen, were afflicted, w̄ the force & armes of the Albion Scots: the Poete Claudianus, & other writers, haue entreated. Wherby he maketh the noble poete Claudian' which liued vnder Honorius, 410. yeres after the incarnate word: author of ỹ Scottish war against Gyllus, which vnto him seemeth no inconuenience, who, in other places most impudently fathereth his follies, & fables vpon Cæsar ỹ Dictator, & Tacitus.

Gyllus.

In very deede, Claudianus hath writen of the Gyldonicum warre made in Africk by Masticelis, brother to Gyldo, cheiftaine therin, and of the erpedition, which Honorius toke in hande against the brother that rebelled.

Gyldo.

But I beseech you my freend Hector, tell me whether you affirme this geare in iest, or in good earnest: that thereby wee may iudge of the residue: or whether that you thought you could deceaue all men with your lies: This Gyldo was a Goth, no Scot, the warre was in Africk, not in Ireland. This visible tyranne liued in the yere of our Lorde 398. but they? feyned & inuisible Gyllus: is deuised to haue flowrished. 400. yeres before.

Besides these insulse, and vnsauored lies: he affirmeth that all the knowledge, and learnynge of the Druydes, came first vnto the Scots, when as it playnely appeareth vnto suche, as are exercised in the readyng of Hystories, that Phylosophy, and the liberal sciẽces were knowen to the Celtæ, and Britaynes longe before they were to the Greekes

Druydes.

Greekes, and Latines. But as touchyng the holsome lawes, & institutes, whiche he falsely attributeth vnto the Scots: vnto those whiche reade Solinus, and Mela, depaynting foorth the maners, and nature of the Irishmen: the truth will appeare. Likewise out of S. Hierome, whom wee may better credite then Boethius, it is euident, that at his time, that is as muche to say, as, in the yere of our Lorde. 400. the Scots were accustomed to eate mans fleash. For, (saieth he) what shall I say of other nations, when as I my selfe beyng but a yonge man, saw in Fraunce Scottes, whiche fead on mans fleash. And when as they chance to finde in the wooddes, any heards of Hogges, also any droues of catayle or beastes: they vse to cut of the buttockes of the Heards men, and keepers, and the Pappes of women, accomptyng those partes for a most delicate dish. These Scots, as though they followed Platoes cõmon wealth: haue no peculiar wiues of their owne, but as their lechery moueth them (saith he) runne lasciuiously about, after the ma- S. Hierom.

ner of beastes. This much S. Hierome.

Since therfore, it is certainly proo-ued out of this true author, that they were so barbarous at his time: it is not like, that so many hundred yeres before as Boethius doth fayne, they were ruled with so many good lawes, and holsome institutes. Neither doo I, for my part, write this, to the intent I woulde detract any thinge from the Scottish glory, in so much as I know very well that this nation, after that it had departed from barbarousnesse, and embraced Christian religion, and obeyed lawes, and rightes precisely like other people: was so firmlye ioyned in league of friendshipp with our Britaynes: that wee reade, how in many warres, th'one nation ayded the other. I acknowledge also, ỹ many thinges haue bin by them doone both wisely, & valiently in Britayne, Fraunce, and Italy, and that the Englishmen, howbeit a stronge nation, seldome assayed the Scots in war, but ỹ they were alwaies readie with al their force, to ioyne with them in battayle, which is no signe of a cowardly, or hart

lesse

lesse people. But I write this only to this entent, ỹ the truth of ỹ history may be knowne, and ỹ the Scots themselues may contemne this fabler, & hold themselues contented wt̄ this, that together with ỹ Saxons, Frenchmen, & Englishemen, most noble natiōs: they were first knowne to the Roman world. And now let vs see what substantiall, & approued writers, whom bothe we, & they must credit: haue transported to memorie touchyng the Scots, and Readshankes.

The first therfore, of the Romans, so far as I know: Mamertinus in his Panegyricus, called Maximinian⁹, maketh mention of the Readshankes, by these wordes. And truly, not like as there is but one name of Britayne, so should the
» losse be but smale to the cōmonwealth,
» of a lande so plentifull of corne, so flow-
» rishyng with numbers of pastures, so
» flowynge with riuers of metalles, so
» gaynefull for reuenewes, so welbeset
» with hauens, so wide in circuit. Which
» when Cesar, first of ỹ Romans, & the be-
» ginner of this your name entred into:
» wroate ỹ he had founde another world,
» suppo-

ſuppoſing it to be ſo bigge: that it ſeemed not to be compaſſed with the Oceane, but rather to compaſſe the Oceane about. But at that time Britayne was nothynge furniſhed with ſhippes for Warre by Sea, and the Romans, after the Punick, and Aſiatick warres: had lately bin buſied againſt Pyrats, & afterward by the Mithridatick fight: was very well practiſed by Sea, and Lande. Beſides, this nation was then but rude, and the Britaynes beyng accuſtomed but only to the Readſhankes, and Irishmen their enemies, as yet but halfe naked: ſoone yelded vnto the Roman armes, and enſignes, that Cæſar almoſt in all that expedition, coulde vaunt him ſelf but of this owne thing, that he had ſayled vpon the Oceane. He affirmeth, that the Britaynes only dwel in an Iland, and termeth them Hibernenſes, who afterwarde were called Scots. Alſo another Panegyricus vnto Conſtantinus the Emperour, ſpeaketh of the Readſhankes, called Pictones, as followeth. For neither he (ſpeakyng of his father Conſtantius) after ſuch, and

Hibernenſes.

ſo

so many notable actes, whiche he hath done, vouchsaueth to get, not only the wooddes, and Mariſes of the Calidones and other Pictones: but neither Ireland which lieth nigh, neither the farthest Tyle, neither yet the fortunate Ilands, if there be any suche. Thus farre the Panegiricus.

This he wroate aboute the yere after Christe was borne three hundred & twentie, at what time it seemeth, that the Pictones, or Readshankes beganne first to inhabite the farthermost partes of Scotland.

After him Ammianus Marcellinus, first of the Latines: made mention of the Scots, in the yere of our saluation 364. In the tenth Consulship of Constantius, and the third of Iulianus, when as in Britayne, by excursion and breakyng forth of the Scots, & Readshankes, beyng wilde nations, peace beyng broken: the places about nigh to the frontirs were spoyled. And afterwarde in the life of Valentinian, and Valens, he sayeth. At this time, as though alarme were sounded throughout all ỹ Roman *Lib. 20.* *Lib. 26.*

" dominions: the moſt fierce, and ſauage
" nations aroſe, & forcibly inuaded their
" neare neighbours. The Alemanni, or
" Almaynes ſpoiled ỹ countrie of France,
" and Rhetia together. Sarmatæ: the
" Ponnoniæ, and the Quadi, now Bohe-
" mans: The Readſhankes, Saxons, Scots,
" and Attacotti: much molested the Bri-
taynes. And afterwarde. At that time
Lib. 27. " the Readſhankes beynge deuided into
" two nations, Deucalidonæ, and Vectu-
" riones, alſo the Attacotti, a very war-
" like nation, and the Scots wandrynge
" vncerteinely about here, and there: wa-
" ſted, and ſpoyled very much. And as for
" the coaſtes of Gallia, they were ſpoyled
by Frenchmen, and Saxons, &c. Here-
by it appeareth, in what darkeneſſe the
Scottish ſtate is drowned. For Boe-
thius, in no place maketh mention of
the Attacotti, who appeare by this au-
thour to haue dwelled in Albania, and
to haue bin of the Scottiſhe race.
Wherefore it is moſt likely, that a li-
tle before that time, the Scottes, and
Attacotti, (who afterward vaniſhed in-
to the name of the Scots) forth of Ire-
land,

land, and from the Hebrides, the Read-shankes out of the Orchades, whereas they lurked before, by one consent entred into Albania, and there provoked by warre the Romans, and Britaynes, € that they departed out of the field some time conquerers, and sometimes conquered. For shortly after, Ammianus reporteth, that after that these nations were by Theodosius, a valiant captain vnder Valentinian vanquished, and driuen out of the Roman province: they were at quiet. And this can be no disparedgment, but rather a greate glorie to the Scottish nation, that rather at that time, then before that, forcibly agaynst the Romans will, they planted them seates in Britayne. Whiche is prowed not out of bayne, and fabulous writers, such as is Boethius, and other suche like: but out of substantiall authours, and such as doo very wel know the state of Britayne. Hebrides.

After all these Claudianus a Poete, singularly learned, in diuers places maketh mention of these nation, as for crample, of the Getick warre:

A power alſo there came, againſt the
farthеſt Britaynes bent,
Which bridled hath the Scots *ſo fierce,*
and notes with iron brent
Then fayling: reads, whilſt Readſhanks
bloud, and breath is ſpent.

And in his Panegyricus to Honorius:

The nimble Moores *hath he and* Pictes
ſo termed by name full true
ſubdude, and he the Scots *with blade*
at randon did purſue.

And of the fourth Conſulſhip of Honorius.

Were wet with Saxons *ſlayne.*
The Orchades, *and* Iſland *eke*
was hot with Readshanks *bayne.*
And froſen Irland *eke, dead heapes*
of Scotshmen *wept amayne.*

Who did euer ſet forth more plainly, the natural countrie of both natiõs? For he ſheweth how Readſhanks cam from Thule, that is to ſay Ilandes of the North, and the Scots but lately out of Ireland. And in another place, in his Panegyricus: Britayne ſpeaketh vnto Stilico.

Thule.

And me (ſhe ſaith) with countries neare
about who was deſtroyd
Almoſt: defenced well hath Stilico.
When Irlands *ſoyle on euery ſyde*
The Scots *doo mooue, and ſeas*
with noyſom ſayles doo fome about.
By whoſe helpe now it is,
that Scottish *force* I *doo not doubt,*
Ne doo I *dread the* Picts, &c.

Hereby it appeareth manifeſtly, that at this time, ỹ is to wit, the yere of our ſaluation. 410. the Scots poſſeſſed no certayne place in Britayne, but many times vſed to make irruptions out of Ireland, and by litle and litle ſubdued the North partes of the Ilande, and at length hauyng driuen thence the inhabitants: eſtabliſhed their kingedome there, vnder Valentinian the yonger, the yere of God incarnate: 444. whē as now the Romans had lefte of the charge, and care of Britayne.

This much I had breifly to ſay, touchynge the originall of the Scots, and Readſhankes. Now I will addreſſe my ſelfe, to the deſcription of Albania or Scotland.

Albania. Scotland. It is seperate from England by the Riuer Twede, the hyll Cheuiot, and certayne litle Riuers runnynge downe into the chanell Soluathianus

The first people whiche come to hand: are Gallouidiani, of olde time called by the Romans, NOVANTES, and not Brigantes, as wee haue shewed before. Ptolomæus called their citie Leucopi-

Caërleil. bia, whiche wee terme now Caërleil, & standeth in the entrance of both kyngedomes. Next vnto these were the Gadini, nigh the riuer Glota, which some doo better call *Cluyda*, howbeit, that name, by reason of the proprietie of the tongue: is sometime pronounced *Gluyda*, wherby grew that errour of calling

Glot. it Glot. Upon this Riuers side: sometime there stoode a noble Citie of the Britaynes, called *Caër Alchuyd*, or *Archuyd*, that is to say: a Citie standyng vpon *Cluyda*, whiche is now of ỹ Scots called Dounbritton, bycause it was restored agayne by the Britaynes, aboute the yere of our saluation. 800.

Aboue these, towards the East Sea, lieth a region, which now is called Lādonia,

donia, and Mercia, *March*, but in times past Breunicia, and of the Pictes, called also Readshankes: *Pictlandia*. The Mæatæ are placed here by Dion. For (sayth he) the Mæatæ dwel beyonde the wall, vnto the Caledonij. Ptolomæus lateth the Vacomagi beyonde Tueda. This limityng wall (as Spartianus reporteth) was first builded by Adrianus the Emperour, fourescore myles in length. And Capitolinus is author, that Antoninus erected another made of Turfes, betweene the Britaynes. And last of all, ỹ Seuerus, by a trenche which was cast from Sea, to Sea: deuided the Roman prouince from ỹ other Britains all men do generally agree. Whereby our countrymen call it *Mur seuerus*, that is to say: Seuerus wall, and in another place *Gual seuerus*, Seuerus vally, at this day. In this region standeth Edēburge, the seat of the kinges of Scotland, sometime builded by Eboracus kyng of Britaynes called also *Castle Mynyd agnes*, ỹ is to say: ỹ castel of S. Agnes hil: afterward the Castel of Virgins. The water there which is now called Forthea, was

Edenburge

called

called the Picticum Sea, and afterward the Scottish Sea, and thus farre stretched the kyngedome of Northumberland. Tacitus calleth the same Bodotua, howbeit Polydorus, so termeth the Riuer Leuinus, whiche out of the lake Lomundus: floweth into Cluyda.

For (saith he) Glota, and Bodotua two diuers armes of the Sea, rũnyng forth a greate length: are kept a sunder with a narrow peece of grounde. Wherfore Bodotua floweth not into Glota, neither is it any riuer, but an arme of the Sea, therefore it cannot be Leuinus by any meanes. Beyonde these armes of the Sea: dwelled the Caledonij, the most noblest nation of Albania, where now the inlande Scots inhabite. At the East parte was Horestia, now Angusia, Fisa, and Mernia. At the VVest: were the Epidij, and more towards the North, the Creoni. And after these the Canouaci, where now Lennosia, & Argadia, and Lorna are. The Carini possessed Loguhabria, the Logi: Strathnauernia: And at the other Sea coast, the Cauti: Morauia, and Rossia. And the

Corna-

Cornabij, which are farthest of al, inhabited Sutherlandia, and Cathanisia.

And whereas Boethius writeth, that in the time of Claudius the Emperour, the Moraui came by an whole Nauie into Scotland: it is most false, as appeareth in Hystories. For the nation of the Slaui wherof the Moraui tooke theyr beginnyng: was altogether vnknowen to the worlde, vntil the time of the Emperour Mauritius, aboute the yere of our lorde. 600. The Marcomanni also, and the Quadi: inhabited those places, whiche afterward, the yere of our Lorde. 900. beyng vnder Arnulphus: began by Zuentebaldus kynge of the SLAVI, to be called the kyngdome of Morauia.

Beyonde Scotlande, in the Germane Oceane: are the Ilandes called Orchades, wherof the biggest is called Pomonia. And on the other side of Albania, in the sea Vergiuium, which the Britaynes call *Norweridh*, as who shouid say the Irishe Sea, from whence I coniecture that the antique name Vergiuium was deriued: lie the Iles Hebrides, in nũbre *Orchades.* *Hebrides.*

Euboniæ. two and fortie, of others called Euboniæ. The Ile of Anglisea is none of these, as I will shew in another place.

Irland. And not far hence lieth Ireland, an Iland also, whiche our countrymen call *Ywerdhon*, the inhabitants *Verni*. Wherby, in my opinion, they do farre better, which terme it Iuernia, as Mela, and Iuuenal in his seconde Satyre, or Ierna, as Claudianus, and Dionysius, rather then Hibernia, now Ireland. The Britaynes, and Scots doo call the inhabitantes by one name, *Guyddhyl*.

¶ The description of Wales

THus hauynge ended the description of Scotland, with ỹ Ilandes liyng thereabout: let vs now proceede to wales, the third part of Britayne. The same is deuided frõ *Lhoëgr*, ỹ is England: by the Riuers Seuern, & Dee, and on euery other side is enuironed by the Vergiuiũ, or Irishe Oceane. And it was called Cambria, as our Chronacles doo report of Camber, the thyrde sonne of Brutus, like as *Lhoëgr* of Locrinus, and Albania of Albanactus his other sonnes also. This same only,

Cambria.

with

with Cornwal, a most auncient country of Britaynes: enioyeth as yet ỹ olde inhabitants. The welshmen vse the British tongue, and are the very true Britaynes by birth. And although some doo write, ỹ VVales doth not stretch foorth on this side the Riuer Vaga, or VVye: this can be no fraud to vs. For we haue taken in hand to describe Cambria, and not VVallia, Wales, as it is now called by a new name, and vnacquaynted to the welshmen. In Northwales, the welshmen, keepe their olde boundes. But in Southwales: the Englishmen are come ouer Seuern, and haue possessed al the lande betweene it, and VVye. So that al Herefordshyre, & the Forest of Deane, and Glocestreshyre, & a great part of worcestershyre, & Schreupshyre on this side Seuern: are inhabited by Englishmen, at this day.

These regions, w̄ certayne corners of Fluitenshyre, and Denbyghshyre, were sumtime vnder ỹ kings of March. And our countrymen, vnto this day, do call their neare borderers Gwyry Mers, that is to say, the men of March.

For OFFA, a most mightie kynge of March, the yere of the incarnate worde seuen hundred, and seuentie, to the intent that the boundes of his kyngdome towardes ỹ Britaynes in Wales, might the better be knowne: caused a verie deepe ditch, with an exceedynge high wall to be made, from the water Deuanus, a litle aboue the Castle called Filix, through hie hilles, and deepe valleyes, Fennes, Rockes, Cliffes, & Riuers, vnto the mouth of the Riuer wye, about an hundred myles longe. The same, reseruyng the olde name (for of our countrymen it is called *Clauddh Offa*, that is to say, Offas ditch) it may easely be seene of all, throughout the whole coast. And all the townes, and villages almost, whiche be on the East side therof: haue their names endynge in these terminations, ton, or ham, wherby it appeareth, that the Saxons, sometime dwelled there. Howbeit now, the VVelshmen, in all places, beyond that ditch towards *Lhoëgr*: haue planted them selues. The inhabitants of this region, are called in their mo-

ther tongue, *Cymbri*. In whiche word, the force of the sounde of the letter B, is scarcely perceaued in pronouncing. And it is very likely, that this was the moste auncient name, and that Cambria a region of England, was therof so called.

When I perceaued that the Cymbri, *Cymbri.* whiche fought with the Romans so manie blouddy battels, were called by the same name that ours are: it came into my mynde, to enquyre, and search what good writers haue thought of the beginnyng of that nation. And hauyng read much therof: I founde also very much, wherby I am so perswaded, that I dare auouche that it was this our British nation. First the naune is all one with ours, then their tongue, which is a very great argument. For Plinius in his *Plin. lib. 4.* fourth booke, and. 13. chapter saieth, that *cap. 13.* Philemō was of ẏ Cymbri, called *Mori maruſsium*, that is to say, Mare mortuū the Dead Sea, vnto the promontory Rubeas. &c. And our countrimen call the Dead Sea, in their tongue: *Mor Marw*. And as for these words: neither

the Germans, neither ỹ Danes, neither Suenones, neither the Slaui, neither the Lithuani, nor the Lyuones, doo vnderstand them. Wherfore it is manifest, that the Cymbri were none of these nations. But our Cymbri doo speake so: wherfore it is euident, that they were of the same name, and tongue.

Moreouer, Plutarchus in the life of Marius: affirmeth, that they departed out of a farre country, and that it was not knowne whence they came, nor whether they went, but ỹ like cloudes, they issued into Fraunce, and Italy, with the Almaynes. Wherupon the Romans supposed, that they had byn Germans, because they had bigge bodies, with sharpe and horrible eyes. Thus much he. Since therfore he hath left their originall vnknowne, and our Chronacles doo testifie, how that the Britaynes had allwayes greate familiaritie with the Northerne Germans: it is like enough that the Britysh Cymbri, passed ouer into Denmark, whereby it was termed Cymbrica, and so ioynyng with the Almaynes: made warre vpon the Romans

and

and first banquished Papirius, with his armie in Illyrica. Afterward ouercame Aurelius Scaurus with his Legions in Fraunce, him self being slayne by kinge Behus, whiche name is also familiar amongst the welshmen at this day. Besides that: Manlius, and Cæpio, were discomfited nigh Rhodanus, when there were. 12000. of the Romans slayne. In the ende, at Athesis in Italy, they were ouerthrowen, and almost al slain. And those whiche remayned after the battayle: escaped into Germany, and were deuided into two partes. Whereof thone returnyng into Britayne: gaue name to ỹ countrie Cymbria, the other departyng out of Germany: rested nigh to the Sea Balteum, & afterward were called of the Germans, *Æstioner*, whose tongue, as Tacitus writeth, is like the Brityth. And to confirme all this: I read of late in a most auncient fragmēt of the Brityth tongue, how that, longe since: there departed a very great army of Britaynes into Denmarck. Whiche after many valiant Warres, stoutly made in moste partes of the worlde:

Æstiones.

neuer returned agayne.

But whereas diuerse do affirme, that these were the indwellers of the Danish Chersonesus: hereby it appeareth false, that the Danes longe before that time, possessed that lande, as their Hystories do declare. Neither is there any Danish, or Suetish writer, that euer made mention of the Cymbri. Other some affirme, that they descended of the inhabitantes of Cymerius Bosphorus. But neither the nations name, neither their maners, neither their kings names doo agree. Which if you respect ours: are all one. For *Clodic, Lhes, Bel, Lhud, Thudfach, Berich*, by whiche the kynges of the Cymbri were called, be very common names amongst the Britaynes. Their neglectyng of golde, and siluer, the shape of their bodies, their sheildes, armour, swordes, yea made of brasse, (wherof I saw twayne, whiche of late were founde in hollow rockes in Northwales) their reuerēce towards women, and preistes, their custome to sacrifice men vnto Mercury: declareth that they were British Cymbri. Neither

ther will I deny that, which many doo write, that the Sicambri, and afterward the Franci, were of theyr broode, vnlesse that their owne Historicians affirmed, that they were so called three hundred yeres before, of one Cambra daughter to Belinus, whiche was kynge of Britayne, and maried to Antenor theyr kynge. Wherfore I conclude, that the Cymbri, either departed fourth of Britayne about that time: or els were the remnantes of the greate army, whiche was gatherd in Britayne, and Fraunce, and setled with Brennus in ỹ Marches of Greece, at the same time. For it is vndoubtedly knowen, that Brennus was a perfect Britayne, and brother to kynge Belinus, and sonne to Dunwallus, which not only our Chronacles do testifie: but also the countries name, where the ambitious man fought with Belinus his brother, and was called of him Brennich. Diuers riuers also amongst vs called by that name, and also a most auncient castle, standyng vpon the toppe of an exceedyng high hill in Gwania, called *Dinas Bran*, that is to

Sicambri.

Franci.

Cambra.

Brennus.

say, Brennus Courte or Palace: are a very good argument hereof. Besides this, there remayne most auncient Rimes in the prayse of Cornwenna theyr Mother, because that when Brennus came foorthe of Fraunce, with ayde agaynst his brother: w̄ her naked breast, and pappes she reconciled them together, which one hath thus interpreted.

O our Ahlas, *what meaneth this?*
doo you my bowels harme?
What wicked cause doth moue,
two brothers powers to be so warme?
Cannot all Britayne *you contayne?*
since it is very sure,
That both you twayne, within this
wombe of mine, did once endure?
May not your mothers teares,
nor torne heares from purpose pluck?
Nor naked dolefull breastes,
in tender age, which both did suck?

Who then toyninge theyr armies: tanne ouer all Fraunce, and Italy, vanquished the Romans, and toke the citie, and departed out of Italy, as Polybius reporteth. And Belinus returned into Britayne, but Brennus with .15000. thousand

thousand footemen, & .61200. thousand horsemen, as Pausanias writeth: set vpō the Greekes. And hauyng subdued the Macedonians, Thessalians, Thracians, & the Pœonians: all the other people of ȳ Greekes he ouerthrew at Thermopilæ, in a most horrible blouddie battayle. In fine, when as he was aboute to sack the Temple of Apollo of Delphos: his army was wholy almost, miraculously slayne by ȳ fal of a mightie great cliffe, & a wonderfull Rayne from Heauen. Wherwith Brennus beynge strooke wō sorowe: a most corragious gentleman as he was: slew him-selfe.

And I wot wel, how Polydorus complaineth of ȳ supputation of yeres, whē as in dæd, the time agræth very wel wō the Britith hiſtory. But where as he maketh two Brennus: that is altogether beside credit, since no writer before him euer yelded the same to memory. And as concerning the true supputation of the age of ȳ world, diuers authors haue diuersly written. Besides these reasons, by they⁊ owne tongue, whiche is the best proofe that may be, wee will easely

easely conuince ȳ they were Britaynes, and that Brennus souldiers spake the Britysh tongue, wee will likewyse soone declare

„ Pausanias in his tenth booke writeth
„ thus. Brennus had with him forth,
„ 20400. thousande horsemen, whiche
„ were all fightynge men, for the truer
„ numbre of them in deede were aboue
„ threescore thousand, and two hundred.
„ For there followed euery horseman,
„ two seruants on horsebacke. These,
„ when their maysters were fightynge:
„ stoode alwayes in the rearewarde, and
„ assisted them, that if by chance they wer
„ vnhorsed: thei shuld set them on theirs,
„ and if the man were slayne, the seruant
„ should succede in his place, but if they
„ were both killed by force of fight: then
„ was the third at hand readie to supplie
„ for them that were dead. If the first,
„ and cheif had receaued a wounde: one
„ of these other conueyed him out of the
„ battayle, & the third fulfilled the rowmth
„ of him that was hurt. And this practise
„ of fightynge on horsebacke, they terme
„ in their countrey language, *Trimarchi-*

sia,

ſia, for they call an horſe *Marcha*. Thus far Pauſanias. "

What can be ſpoken more playnly? Our Britaynes at this day cal Tres in the maſculine gender: *Tri*, and in the feminine *Tair*, that is, Three. And an horſe they call March. Wherby *Trimarch*, vnto them ſignifieth three Horſes. Hereby therfore all muſt needes confeſſe, either that the Frenchmen ſpake the Britiſh tongue (whiche almoſt all Hyſtories doo deny:) or that theſe were naturall Britaynes. And afterwarde he ſaieth, that the Frenchmen call a Shield: Tyren, in their countrey ſpeache, whiche woorde wee doo likewiſe vſe at this preſent, calling a ſhield *Taria*. Moreouer Atheneus writeth, that the Reliques of the Frenchmen, vnder Bathanaſius their captayne: tooke vp their dwelling about Iſter, and after that were parted into twayne. Wherof the one were called Scordiſci, and dwelled in Hungarye, the other by the name of Brenni: poſſeſſed parte of the Alpes, by the mount Brennerus in Tirolenſis ſhier, whom Appianus, calleth all by

Trimarchiſia.

Scordiſci.

Brenni.

all by the name of Cymbri. Which doo all shew, that they were Britaynes.

For *Bathynad*, in our country language signifieth a formed Iudge. For *Bath* is beautie or forme: *Ynad*, with vs, is a Iudge, in authoritie next to the kynge. For when Brennus was dead: they chose him to their captayne. Farther, *Yscar*, with vs is to seperate, & *Yscaredic*, signifieth those which be seperated. Wherof this part of Fraunce, when it departed from the residew: was termed Yscaredic, from whence Scordisci is derived, retaynyng the name of Brennus captayne. And *Brynn*, in British is a Mountayne, or Hill, of whiche woorde Brynnerus was so called. Ouer, and besides this: Gatheli, or the Irishmen, when as about this time, they departed out of Cantabria, now Biscay, wandring vpon the Sea, to seeke new dwellings: called al Britaynes *Brennach*, of Brennus their famous captayne, by which name they call our countrimen to this day. And thus much sufficeth to haue sayde of Brennus.

But whereas some affirme, that the French-

Frenchmen vſed the Britiſh tongue, by certayne French wordes cited by Rhenanus, Sidonius, and Lazius, it appeareth to be moſt falſe. Notwithſtanding I can not ſufficiently marueyle, that of the tongue of this moſt mighty nation, whoſe bowndes are compriſed by the Rhyn, the Pyrenei mountes, Appeninus, and the Oceane: there is almoſt no ſhew, or token to be founde remayninge. And that it was moſt auncient: it appeareth out of Beroſus, Annius, Giambularius, and Poſtellus. Wherby Gallia, now Fraunce, was ſo called of Kayne, whiche the Hebrues call GAL, and the Britaynes *Glaw*, as who ſhould ſay, berayned, or ouerflowed by the Diluge. Notwithſtanding the Spayniards, although they were afflicted by the Romans, the Catti, the Alani, the Vandali, the Gothes, the Sueui, and Mauri, or Moores: yet in Cantabria, called now BISCAY, and ASTHVRIA, (for theſe are onlye the verie true Spanyardes, and Hiberi) they haue preſerued their auncient ſpeche. For ỹ, which is cõmonly called the Spaniſh tongue:

The bouds of Fraunce

Etymon of Gallia.

Spayniardes,

is

is but a medly made out of the Latine, Gothish, and Arabick.

But let vs omit all these thynges, and returne agayne vnto our *Cambria*, called VVales, whiche wee in our mother tongue doo terme *Cymbri*. This, more then foure hundred yeres since, as Gyraldus hath very well noted, the Englishmen, after the fashion, and maner of the Germans: haue called VVallia, that is VVales. For when the auncient Almaines had sometime toyning next vnto them of Forreyners, the Frenchmen, whom they called VValli: it came to passe, that afterwarde they called all straungers, and those whiche dwelt in other prouinces: VValli, and VVallisei. Like as at this present, as well Frenchmen, as Italians, and Burgundians they call VValli, & al thinges that come forth of strange countries: *Walshe*. This country I say, whiche (that I may vse the woordes of Gyraldus) by a false name, yet most frequented at these dayes, but lesse proper, is called VVallia, Wales: conteyneth in length two hundred myles, and aboute

Walsh, and welsh

one

one hundred in breadth. For it reacheth »
in length, from the Hauen *Gordwr* in »
Mona, called Anglyſey, vnto the hauen »
Eskewyn in Venta: eight dayes iorney. »
In breadth from *Porth Mawr*, that is to »
ſay: the greate hauen of Meneuia, vnto »
Rhyd helig, which the Britaynes cal Va- »
dū Salicis, the Engliſhmen Wyllow- »
ford, aboute foure dayes iorney. A land »
muche aboundynge, and very well for- »
tified with high Mountaines, low Val- »
leyes, great Woddes, Waters & Fen- »
nes. In ſuch ſort: that from time the »
Saxons firſt vſurped this Iland, the re- »
ſidew of the Britaynes, which departed »
into thoſe coaſtes, neither by the Eng- »
liſhmen longe agoe, neither ſince by »
the Normans, coulde be altogether ſub- »
dued. As for thoſe, which betooke them »
ſelues to the South corner, whiche of »
their Captaynes name was called Co- »
nauia, bycauſe it is not ſo well defen- »
ſed: were not able to reſiſt. For the »
thyrd part of the Britaynes, whiche doo »
now remayne, poſſeſſyng the Souther- »
ly ſea coaſt of Fraunce, a ſingulare good »
country: was not trāſlated thither after »

„ the destruction, & conquest of Britayne:
„ but longe euer that, by Maximus the
„ Tyran. Who, after many sharpe bat-
„ tayles, which the British youth sustay-
„ ned vnder him durynge those warres:
„ was with this farthermoste shoare of
„ Fraunce rewarded, by the Emperours
liberalitie. Thus far Gyraldus.

This country, sometime was inhabited only by the Britaynes, but after ward the Englishmen began to possesse it, vnto Offas ditch, agaynst whom the welshmen made infinite warres, vntill the commynge of VVylliam the Norman. Vnder whose sonne Henry, the Flemminges beyng then driuen out of their country, by breaking in of the sea: toke vpon them the possession of Rosse, a prouince of Demetia. Who, in many warres were prouoked by the Princes of VVales, but alwayes valiantly defended them selues, and theirs, and at this day, differyng from the VVelshmen in tongue, and maners: are yet in the same place recompted for Flemmynges. The kynges of Englande, especially Henry the First, the Second,

and

and Third of that name, callynge vnto them the Scots, Irishmen, and Cantabre Gascons: did very much prouoke, and molest this nation with continuall warres. But the VVelshmen, beyng deuided vnder three kynges, whome they called Princes (whiche was the very cause of theyr destruction) defended them selues, and their owne stoutly. Howbeit certaine Regions of South wales, as *Rosse*, *Gla Morgan*, *Wenta*, *Brechnocke*, and parte of *Powys*, by Robert, sonne to Hammon, and certeyne worthy Erles of Gloceſter, the Brusij, the Bohunes, Brian Gylford, Adam of Newmercate, but specially by Roger Mountgomery, and his sonnes, Hago whiche was slayne in Anglysey, Robert of BELISINE, and ARNVLPH, whiche builded the Castell of Penbroke, and the Fytzalanes, Lordes of Oswaltrey, & Clun: were quayled, and tamed in many battayles, & came into the right, & possession of ỹ conquerours. And *Gwynedh*, although that part therof whiche lieth on this side *Conway*, was first weakned by the erles of Chester, &

Noble Erls of Gloceſtre.

afterwarde by the forenamed kynges, which at ỳ Riuer *Cluda*, sundrie times wasted all with fier, and sworde: notwithstandyng after the departure of the kynges: they draue the Englishmen thence, and raced their Castels downe to the grounde, and alwayes defended theyr boundes. Untill the yere of our Lorde a thousande two hundred fourescore & two: Edward the first of ỳ name, leading a mighty armie agaynst prince *Lewelyn*, and an other arriuyng in the Ile of Anglysey, and banquishynge the same, from whence they entred into Aruon, a region exceedyngly well fortified by naturall situation, by a bridge made of boates, in the very same place, where sometime Agricola lead ouer his Souldiers. Where the two armies ioynyng together: banquished a great multitude of the Gascons, and Biernes, with diuers other noble men, & brought them in subiection to the Englishmen. When as also at the same time, his third armie, vnder the Erle of Glocestre, and Roger Martumar, sacked, and spoyled Southwales, beyng accompay-

Edward the. 1.

ned

ned with many Erles, and Lordes of VVales, which loued not the prince. Vntill that the prince him selfe, beyng forsaken by many of his owne men: was by the men of Buelt betrayed, not far from the riuer Vaga, or wye, whether he came with a very few souldiers. And by one Adam Francton, whiche faught vnder the conduct of Helias walwin: far from the residew of his owne power, beynge accompayned with one only Page, and vnarmed, with certain other noble men of that country, which had tolde ȳ same before to his enemies: was there slayne most dishonorably. After, whose death, the VVelshmen came in subiection to the Englishmen, and had alwayes afterwarde to their prince: the kyng of Englandes eldest sonne, or daughter, if male issue fayled. *Prince of Wales.*

This kynge builded certeyne townes, and Castles there, whiche he compassed with stone walles, and left garisons in them to keepe the VVelshmen in awe. And prouided by special lawes, for that intent made, that VVelshmen should enioy no such liberties, nor free-

doms, as they, and their posteritie had graunted vnto the Englishmen. But by many Edictes, & Decrees set forth agaynst the VVelshmen, especially by Henry the fourth (who by reason of a Rebellion made by one Owen, whiche dwelt neare the Vally of Dee, was verie highly offended with al that nation) the kynges of England kept them vnder the yoke of seruitude, & abolishinge their owne proper Lawes: brought in the English Lawes, prouidyng by generall cõmaundement, ỹ no man should vse the welshe tongue in any Court, or Schoole. Howbeit, the honour of the most auncient tongue, so much preuayled, that not only the welshmen themselues: but also the inhabitours of the English townes, through VVales, beyng now called by the name of welshmen: doo gladly frequent the same. And hath remooued the boundes into Englandwardes, ouer the Riuer Dee, chiefly since the beginnyng of the reigne of Henry the seuenth, a moste prudent Prince: vntill this day. Who, lineally descẽdyng from his grandfather, Owen

Henry the fourth.

Owen Glender.

Henry the seuenth.

Tudyr,

Tudyr, a welshman, borne in the Ile of Anglysey: quite deliuered all the welshmen from such lawes of bondage, as in other kynges dayes they were subiect vnto. And the most mightie Prince, kynge Henry the eight, his sonne: deliuered them wholy from all seruitude, and made them in all poyncts equall to the Englishmen. Wherby it commeth to passe, that laying aside their old maners, they, who before were wonte to liue most sparingly: are now enritched and do imitate the Englishmen in diet, & apparell, howbeit, they be somedeale impatient of labour, and ouermuch boasting of the Nobilitie of their stocke, applying them selues rather to the seruice of noble men, then geuynge them selues to the learnyng of handycraftes. So that you shall finde but few noble men in England, but that the greater parte of their retinew (wherin Englishmen exceede al other nations) are welsh men borne. For men cheifly brought vp with Wilke meates, beyng nymble, and well set of bodie: are very apt to do any kynde of businesse.

Henry the eight.

Commendation of welshmē.

Their skil in seruice.

Besides, beyng somwhat high minded, and in extreame pouertie, acknowledgyng the nobilitie of their famely: are moze giuen to the culture, and trimmyng of their bodies (like Spayniards) then to ritches, oz the belly, and beynge very apt to learne courtlike behauiour: are therfoze by the English nobilitie, pzeferred befoze Englishmen. Howbeit also, of late they haue very commendably begun to inhabite Townes, to learne occupations, to exercise merchandise, to till the grounde well, and to doo all other kindes of publique, and necessary functions, as wel as Englishmen. And in this one thing surpassyng them, that there is no man so pooze, but foz some space he letteth fozth his childzen to Schole, and such as pzofitte in studie: sendeth them vnto the Vniuersities, where, foz the most part, they enfozce them to studie the Ciuile law. Wherby it chaunceth, that the greater sozt of those whiche pzofesse the Ciuile, oz Canon lawes in this Realme: are VVelshmen. And you shall finde but few of the ruder sozte, whiche cannot reads

Their studies in lerning.

reade, and write their owne name, and play on the Harpe after their maner. And now also the holy Scriptures, and dayly seruice, are printed in their tongue. And like as this nation (as Tacitus reporteth) beyng very impacient of iniuries, was alwayes at variance in continuall warres, and slaughter within it self: so now, through feare of lawes whiche they doo very ciuilly obey: they striue in actions, and controuersies vnto the consumyng of all their gooddes.

And thus much touchinge the manners, and demeanure of the VVelshmen at this day: but now heare of their olde, out of Gyraldus. Whiche writeth thus.

It is a light nation, a sharpe nation, rather then a rough, a nation wholy giuen vnto warres. For here, not only the noblemen: but all the multitude is redy to armur. For the Trumpet no sooner soundeth alarme: but the husbandman cometh as spedely to battaile from the Plough: as doeth the courtier from the Court. For not here, as in other places.

" *The Ploughmans toyle in circle rounde*
" *doth runne:*
" For in March, and Aprill only, they
" steere once for Otes, but they fallow
" not twise in Sommer, and the thyrde
" Winter after for wheatland. The most
" part of the people is fead with Rudder
" beastes for the payle. They fead on
" Otes, Cheese, Mylke, and Butter, on
" Fleash more abundantly, on Breade
" more sparyngly. They trouble them
" selues with no Marchandize, with no
" trauell by Sea, with no handycraftes,
" neither with any affayres els, sauynge
" Martial. And yet they seeke for preser-
" uation of peace, and their liberty. They
" fight for their country, they labour for
" theyr libertie. For whiche, not only
" to blade it out: but also to leese their
" liues they compt it sweet. Wherby it
" cometh, that they thinke it shame to die
" in their Beds, and an honour to die in
" warre. And these beyng now the rem-
" nantes of Aeneas trayne: would runne
" foorthe headlongewise in Armur for
" their libertie. Of whom this is ve-
" rie notable to be marked, that many
times,

times, beyng naked: they dare encoun- "
ter with those whiche beare weapon, "
vnarmed with those which are armed, "
and footemen with horsemē. In which "
cōflict, many times, only through their "
nimblenesse, & courage of minde: they "
become the conquerours. And are not "
vnlike vnto those in place, and nature, "
of whom the Poet speaketh.

Subiect vnto the Northen Beare, Lucan. li. 1
Most happie folke by their mischance,
on whom those heapes of feare,
And cheefest dread of death doth
nothing daunt. Wherby doth rise
To them a redie minde to runne to fight,
and death dispise,
Accompting for to spare life, that will
come againe: great cowardise.

And in another place. A nation slen- "
derly armed, trusting rather to their a- "
gilitie, then the force of their men. For "
if they be ouercome to day, and shame- "
fully turned in to blouddie fight: not- "
withstandinge to morow they prepare "
a new expedition, not mindefull of "
their losse, nor shame. And althoughe "
they preuayle not, when Warre is pro- "
claymed "

„ claymed with open meetynges, yet in
„ secret ambushments, and breakynges
„ in by night, they wil vexe their enemy.
„ So that beyng nothyng troubled with
„ hunger, nor cold, neither wearied with
„ martial affayres, neither fallynge into
„ desperation by aduersitie, but soone re-
„ die to rise vp after a fall, and prest by
„ and by agayne to assay the peril of war,
„ as in battayle easie: so in continuance
„ of warre harde to be ouercome. Wher-
„ by Claudianus, seemeth to speeke of the
„ nature of the same nation, saying:

Ad Eutro. lib. 2.

If that their harts you let a whyle,
To rest: so many slaughters they,
deuoyd of sence doo seeme
To take, and of smale price the losse
of so much bloud to deeme.

Thus much he, and more, whiche shortly god willyng, shalbe set forth. Now let vs come to the description of the lande.

The descriptiõ of Wales.

This lande, after the Britisch destruction: was deuided into six Regiõs: as I read of late in a very auncient booke, written of the lawes of the Britaynes. For (sayth that booke) after that the

the Saxons had vanquished ỳ Britaynes, & obtayned the Scepter of the Realme, and the crowne of London: all the people of Wales, assembled together at the mouthe of the River Deuey, to choose a kynge. And *yno i Doethant Gwyr Gwynedh, à Gwyr Powys, à Gwyr Deheubarth, à Reynnwc, ac Esylluc, à Morganuc.* That is to say, and thither came men of *Gwynedh*, and men of *Powys*, and men of *Deheubarth*, and of *Reynnucia*, and of *Syllucia*, and *Morgania*, & they chose *Maylgun*, whom others call *Maclocunius* of *Gwynedh*, to be their kynge. This was aboute the yere of our Lorde. 560. *Maylgun of Gwynedh.*

Howbeit, afterward, in the lamentable conflict agaynst Ethelfredus kynge of Northumberland: are recited the kings of Dynetia, whiche falsly they call Demetia, of Guenta, of Powysia, and of Northwales. And in another place, mention is made of the kinges of *Strat Cluyde.* So that hereby it is easely ered, that this country was subiect diuers petikinges or Erles, vnto ne of Roderike the great, who ob- the Monarchie of al VVales, the *Rodericus*

yere

yere of our Lorde, 843. deuidyng it into three partes, whiche he left in possession of his three sonnes. For vnto *Meruinius* (as Gyraldus termeth him, to whom I consent) his eldest sonne: he gaue *Gwynedh*, to *Anaraudus* (whome some make the eldest) *Powys*, & to *Cadelhus* the youngest: *Deheubarth*. And ỹ I may vse the wordes of Gyldas: South wales was alotted to *Cadelhus*, with the blessyng, and goodwil of all the people, which they call *Deheubarth*, which is as much to say: as, the right side. Which, although in quantity it be farre the biggest: notwithstandyng, by reason of noble men, which in the welsh tongue are called *Vchelwyr*, that is to say, high men wherwith it aboundeth, whiche were wont to rebell agaynst their Lordes, & to defie them in armur: it séemed to be the worser. This diuision (whilst their posteritie contẽded among themselues, in Ciuill warre, and ech of them alone with the Englishmen in externall:) at last destroyed the kyngedome of wales.

The cheefest of these kyngdomes, whiche the inhabitantes call *Gwynedh*, Englishmen Northwales, & the Latine

writers corruptly Venodotia: had in auncient time these limites. On the Weast, and North sides it hath Vergiuiũ, or the Irish Oceane, at the South-west and by South: the Riuer Deuye, Wherby it is cut of from Southwales. On the South and East sides, it is seuered from Powys, and England with high Hilles, and somtime with waters vnto the force of the Riuer Dee. The same also was parted into foure Regions, which conteined fifténe Cantredi, which signifieth an hundred villages. Venodotia.

The principallest of these Regions, was the Ile of Anglysey, of whom wee haue spoken in another place, & in the same was a kynges Palace, the seate of Northwales, in *Aberfraw*: whereof the kinges of *Gwynedh*, haue the name of ỹ kinges of *Aberfraw*. For in the lawes of *Howel Dha* (ỹ is to say, good *Howel*) of walles both kynge and lawier, which I haue seen written both in the British and Latin tongues: it was decreed, that like as the kynge of *Aberfraw*, ought to pay threescore and three poundes for tribute vnto the kynge of London:

So likewise the kinges of *Dinesur*, an *Matrafall*, were seuerally bounde to pay so much. Whereby it appeareth, ẏ this kinge was ẏ cheefest prince of al wales. About Anglysey be diuers litle Ilands as *Ynis Adar*, that is to say: the Ile of Byrdes sometime, but now it is called *Ynis Moylrhoniaid*, to witte the Ile of Whales, in English Ysterisd. Also *Ynis Lygod*, that is, the Ile of Myse, and the Ile *Seirial*, in english Preêstholme.

Ilandes nigh wales.

The seconde Region of *Gwynedh*, called Arfon, as who should say aboue Anglysey, the best fortified parte of all VVales. For it conteyneth the highest Mountaynes, and Rockes of all Britayne, which wee terme *Yriri*, the Englishmen Snowdowne, because they carie Snow. For height, and plentie of cattayle: scarce inferiour to the Alpes. It hath in it many Riuers, and standing Waters. Beyonde whose farthest promontory, called *Lhynus*, lieth an ile, whiche Ptolomæus termeth Lymnos, our countrymen *Eulhi*, the Englishmẽ Bardesey, that is to say: the Ile of the Bardi. In Arfon, oueragaynst Anglysey:

ſey: ſtoode an auncient Citie, called of the Romans Segontiũ, of the Britaynes *Caërſegont*, of a Riuer whiche paſſeth therby. But now out of the ruynes therof, there is a new Towne, and a Caſtle founded by Edward the firſt of that name, kyng of England, called *Caër Arfon*, that is to ſay: a Towne vpon Anglyſey. And not farre from thence, oueragaynſt Anglyſey, lieth the Byſhops See of *Banchor*. And vpon *Conway* water, which there ebbeth, and floweth: ſtandeth Conway, of our countrie men called *Aberconwy*, a walled towne builded by the ſame kynge. Then followeth Meridnia, with vs *Merionydh*, and Gyraldus calleth it the land of ỳ ſonnes of Conauius. The ſame (as he ſayeth) is the moſt rougheſt, and ſharpeſt of al VVales, hauynge in it moſte higheſt Mountaynes. The people vſe longe Speares, wherwith they be of greate force, as ỳ Southwales men with their Bowes, ſo that an Harnies cannot beare it of. So much he. *Edward the. I.*

The Sea coaſt there, by occaſion of great Herryng takyng: is much frequented *Herringe taking.*

quented by people of diuers countries. In the same standeth the Towne Harlechia, by the Sea side. And within the lande: is the great lake Tegid, through which the riuer Dee, whiche wee call *Douerdwy*, that is to say, the water of Dee: flowth. Where it is worthe the notyng, that there is in that Ponde a peculiar kinde of Fish, which is neuer founde in the runnynge water, neither the Salmons, wherof the Riuer is full, doo euer entre into the Lake. In this country, and in *Arfon*, are seene greate multitude of Deare, and Goates vpon the high Hilles. And these two countries, of all Wales: cam last into the power of ỹ Englishmē. Neither did ỹ people of this country euer frequent domestical incursiōs, but before our time, alwaies seemed to obey lawes rightfully.

The farthest, & last part of *Gwynedh*, is called of our coūtrimen *Berfedhwlad* that is to say: the inward, and midland region, and is seuered from *Arfon*, by ỹ ryuer *Conway*, of whom Antoninus, & Ptolomæus do speake, vnder the name of Nouius. In this, besides the forenamed

med Riuer, standeth a most antique citie of the Britaynes, called *Dyganwy* in *Rosse*, of the Englishmen Gannock, famous in Tacitus by the name of Cangorum, wherof the people of that countrie were called of the Romans CANGI. And Ptolomæus mentioneth the Promontorie of ỹ Iangani, which they call now, *Gogarth*. A place so fortified by nature: that it can scarse be taken by mas strength. This citie (as I say) was the seate, and Palace of the later kynges of Britayne, when, as now their power began to quayle, as namely of *Maylgun Caduanus*, *Cadwalla*, whom Bede, termeth a most cruell Tyranne, bicause he persecuted his enemies very fiercely, and of *Cadwalladar*, who was the last kynge of Britayne, of the Brittish blond. This Citie, the yere of our redemption: eight hundred and sixteen *Cananus Dyndaythuy*, reygnynge in VVales, was stroken with lightnynge from Heauen, and burned in suche sort: that it could neuer be afterwarde restored: howbeit, the name remayneth to the place to this daye, out of Gannock.

whose rubbish: Conouia was builded.

Henry Lacey Erle of Lincolne.

Moreouer, in this Territory, in *Rhyfaniacum*: Henry Lacey, Erle of Lincolne, to whom the conquerour therof, Edward the first, gaue that land: erected a very stoute Castle, not only by naturall situation, but also by a Wall of wonderfull thickneſſe, made of a very harde kinde of stone, in my opinion the strongest, and best defensed thynge in England. Addyng also therto, a towne walled about, whiche by the auncient name he called *Dynbech*, although those which cam afterwarde, termed it *Denbigh*. This fine Towne, and my sweet country, beynge compassed welnigh aboute, with very fayre Parkes, & standyng in the entrance of an exceedynge pleasant Valley: aboundeth plentifully with all thinges, that are necessarie to the vse of man. The Hilles yelde Fleash, and white meates. The most fertile Valley: very good Corne and grasse. The sweet Riuers w̄ the Sea, at hande: minister all sortes of Fishe, and Foule. Strange Wynes come thither foorth of Spayne, Fraũce, & Greece,

Denbigh.

abun-

abundantly. And being the cheif towne of the shyre, standyng in ỹ very middle of the countrie: it is a greate market Towne, famous, and much frequented with wares, and people, from al partes of Northwales. The indwellers haue the vse of both tongues. And beyng endued by kinges of England, with many Priueledges, and Liberties: are ruled by their owne lawes. The valley, nigh wherto this Towne standeth: is termed amongst vs *Dyphryn Clwyd*, that is to say: the Valley of *Clwyd*. It is almost eighteene miles in length, and in breadth in some place foure miles, in other some fyre. On the East, west, and South sides: it is enuironed with high Hilles, on the North with the Occane Sea. In the midst, it is cut in twayne by the Riuer *Clwyd*, wherof it taketh name, into whom, diuers other litle streames fallyng out of the Hilles: do discharge them selues, by reason wherof: irriguous, and pleasant Medowes, & plentifull pastures doo lie aboute the bankes therof. In the entrance of whiche Valley: *Ruthyn* an auncient

 towne,

The famelie of Graies. towne, and Castle of the Grayes, from whence the most noble famely amõgst the Englishmen tooke beginninge: is to be seene. And not farre from the Sea: standeth *Rudhlan*, in *Tegengyl*, sometime a greate Towne, but now a litle Vyllage. In the same Prouince is a Cathedrall Churche, of our country men called LHANELWEY, of the Englishmen, S. Assaph, builded betweene twoo Ryuers, CLWYD, and ELWEY.

S. Asaph.

Elbodius. I remember, that I haue read, that there was one ELBODIVS Archbishoppe of Northwales, preferred vnto that honour, by the Bishoppe of Rome. Who fyrst of all, the yere of our Saluation, seuen hundred three score and two: reconciled the VVelshmen to the Romishe Churche, from whiche before, they had disagreed. For the Britaynes, imitatynge the Asiaticke Churche: celebrated theyr EASTER from the foureteene day of the Moone: vnto the twentie. When the Romans, followynge the Nicene counsell: keepe theyr Easter from

from the fifteene, to the one and twentie. Whereby it commeth to passe, that these Nations, haue celebrated that Feast, on diuers Sundayes.

But let the Byshoppes take regarde, how farre they doo erre from the Decrees of the NICENE Counsell, whyle they followe that vncertayne rule of the motion of the Sonne, and Moone, whiche they call the Golden Number, beynge therein very fowly deceaued. Whiche thinge, in times passe, was obiected for a cryme, agaynst the Britaynes, by the ouer superstitious Mounke Augustine, and lykewyse by Bede, whiche to muche attributed vnto suche tifles, in somuch that for the same cause: he durst terme them Heretiques: But now, howbeit vnder curse of the Nicene counsell, it be otherwyse commaunded: it is reiected by the Prelates them selues, and the whole Churche of Europe. But let vs returne to our purpose.

The Golde number, reproued.

In that place, where the See of S. Assaph is: was sometime a Colledge

of learned Agonists, ỹ I may vse Capgraues woordes, celebrated for multitude, vnder Centigerne a Scot, whiche was called Elguense, or *Eluense*, of a Riuer. This Prouince *Tegenia*, is called of the Latines Igenia, and after, beynge vanquished by the Englishmen: began to be termed Tegengel, that is to say: the Englishmens Tegenia. Afterward being inhabited by Britaynes, cũminge foorth of Scotland, & driuyng the Englishmen thence: with the Valley of *Clwyd*, *Ruthyn*, and *Rosse*, make one kyngdome, whiche Marianus calleth Streudglead, our countrymen terme it *stradclwyd*, that is to say: the soyle of *Clwyd*. For this woord Strat, with the name of some Riuer ioyned therto, doth vsually signifie amongst the welsh men, a beyne, or soyle of lande, nigh to a Riuer, as *Strad Alyn*, *Strad Towyn*, with many such like. They last prince called *Dunwallon*, forsakyng his kingdome, when the Danes afflicted all Britayne: departed to Rome, the yere after the incarnation, 971. where shortly after he died. In *Tegenia*, is a well of a meruay-

Dunwallõ.

meruaylous nature, whiche beyng fyue myles from the Sea, in the parish of *Kilken*:ebbeth:and floweth twise in one day. Yet haue I marked this of late, when the Moone ascendeth from the East Horizon, to the South (at what time all Seas do flowe) that then the water of this Wel diminisheth and ebbeth. And not far from this place, is the famous Fountayne takynge name of the superstitious worshyppinge of the Virgin VVenefride, which boyling vp sodenly, out of a place which they call Sychnant, that is to say a drie vallye: rayseth forth of it self a greate streame, which runneth immediatly into Deuanus. This water, besides that it bredeth Mosse, of a very pleasant sauour: is also most holsome vnto mans body, bothe for washyng, and drinkynge, and of verie good tast, in so much that many beinge washed therin: were cured of diuers infirmities, wherwith they were borne. Moreouer, in *Tegenia*: there is a certayne auncient monument of an olde building, in a place called *Pot Vary*, somtime renowmed by Roman letters

VVenefrides Well.

and Armes. The towne whiche they call Flynt, standynge vpon the water Deua: is knowne not only to be the head of *Tegenia*, but also ỳ whole shire.

Flint.

Powisia.

After the discription of *Gwynedh*, let vs now come to *Powys*, the seconde kyngedom of VVales. Which in the time of German Altisiodorensis, which preached sometime there, agaynst Pelagius Heresie: was of power, as is gathered out of his life. The kynge wher-

Gods iudgement.

of, as is there read, bycause he refused to heare that good man: by the secret, and terrible iudgement of God, with his Palace, and all his householde: was swallowed vp into the bowels of the Earth, in that place, whereas, not farre from Oswastry, is now a standyng water, of an vnknowne depth, called *Lhunclys*, that is to say: the deuouryng of the Palace. And there are many Churches founde in the same Prouince, dedicated to the name of German. The Citie of Schreusbury, in olde time, was the Princes seate of this Kyngdome. But when the Englishmen had taken it: it was translated to *Mathraual*, a place

fiue

fiue myles from Pole, of Powys. This Region had on the Northside Gwynedh, on the East from Chestre, vnto Herford: England, on the South, & West the Riuer Wey, and very high Hylles, whereby it was disioyned from Southwales. And bycause ỳ lande was plain, and neare to England, and much vexed with continuall Warre by Englishmen, and afterward by the Normans: this parte of VVales did first experiment the yoke of English subiection. Which brooding stoute men, and such, whose nature coulde not abide to be at rest, but giuen to Murther, and excursions: not only procured infinite trouble vnto the kynges of England: but wrought also greate iniurie vnto theyr neighbours the VVelshmen. But afterward, beynge parted betwesn twoo brothers, as was the custome of ỳ Britaynes: it began to wax weake. And ỳ part, which lieth on ỳ Northside of Tanat, Murnia, and Seuern: befel vnto Madoc, wherof it was called Powys Fadoc. The other parte came bothe in name, and possession of Gwenwynwyn.

The

The first lost the name of Powys, for being subdued by the Normans: it came into the power, and right of the conquerours. The first region therof Mailor, is deuided into twaine, by the Riuer Dee, namely the Saxon, and Welsh, wherof the first: appertayneth vnto Flyntshyre, and the other vnto Denbyghshyre, in the which standeth the Castle of Lion, now commonly called Holt. And not farre from thence, are seene the rubbish and relliques of the moste notable, and famous Monasterie of Banchor, while the glory of the Britaynes flowrished. In the same were two thousand, & one hundred Moonkes, very well ordred, & learned, and deuided into seuen sortes, dayly seruyng God. Amongst whom, those whiche were simple, and vnlearned: by their handie labour prouided meate, and drinke, and apparell for the learned, and suche as applied their studie. And if any thyng were remainyng: they deuided it vnto the poore. That place, hath sent foorth many hundreds of excellētly wel learned men, amongst whom, it hath also vomited forth to the

Castle of Lion.

worlde, the moſt deteſtable Archehere-
tick Pelagius. And afterward, through *Pelagius.*
the enuie, and malice of Auguſtine, not
the Biſhop of Hippo, but the moſt ar-
rogant Moonke, and the moſt cruell ex-
ecution of his Miniſtre Ethelfrede:
worthy men, of far more perfect order
then he was of, were made away, and
the whole houſe, from the very founda- *A wicked*
tions, together with their moſt noble *deede.*
Liberary, more precious then Golde,
was rayſed downe, and deſtroyde with
fier, and ſworde.

It were ouerlonge to repeate, what
Latine, and Britiſh chronicles doo re- *Auguſtine*
porte, of the intollerable pride of this *the Moonk.*
man. For when he, ſittyng in his regal
ſeat, diſdayned to ryſe vp vnto the Bri-
tiſh Byſſhops, whiche came vnto him
humbly, and meekely, as it became
Chriſtians to doo, they beholdynge the
ſame: both iudged, and ſayde, that he
was not the miniſtre of ỹ moſt gentle,
and meeke lambe Chriſte: but of Luci-
fer, as they had learned in ỹ holy ſcrip-
tures, & ſo they departed home againe.
For whiche contempt, and reproche,
and

and partly also, bycause they agréed not in some poyntes, with the Archbishop of Cantorbury, which he had appointed, & with the Church of Rome, he so stirred the hate of the Englishmen agaynst them: ẏ shortly after, as I sayde, by Ethelfred, through the ayde, and helpe of Ethelbert king of Kent, prouoked therto by Augustine: the Mounkes whiche desired peace, were most cruelly slaine. And afterward the Britaynes, vnder the conduct of Brochwell, kynge of Powys: were vanquished. Until that at length, being ayded with power from Belthrusius, Duke of Cornwall, *Caduane* kyng of Northwales, *Meredoc*, kyng of Southwales, and hartned forward by the Oration of their most learned Abbot Dunetus, who commaunded, as our Chronacles reporte, that euery one should kisse the grounde, in remembrance of the cõmunion of the Body of our Lord, & should take vp water in their handes foorth of the Riuer Dee, and drinke it, in commemoration of the moste sacred Bloud of CHRIST, which was shead for them. Who, haunge so Communicated

Dunetus.

Note this place.

nicated: they ouercame the Saxons in a famous battayle, and slew of them, as Huntyngton writeth: a thousande threescore, and sixe, and created *Cardinanus* theyr kynge, in the Citie of Legions. Next ensue *Yale*, and *Chyrk*, hilly countries. In this last, standeth that antique Castle, which at this day, is called Brennus Palace. And these apperteyne vnto Denbighshyre. But more to the North: are *stradalin*, so named of the Ryuer ALYN, and *Hope*, of *Fluitenshire*.

Towardes SCHREVSBVRY, lieth VVhittington, and Oswastrey, a noble Market, and enwalled rounde, at the charges of the FITZALANES, a moste auncient famely of Englande, whose inheritaunce it is, and these belonge vnto Schropshire. Aboue these in the West: are the *Edeirnion men*, ioyned now vnto the *Merionydh men*, vpon the Ryuer Dee. And all these, at this presente, are called *Gwynedhij*, or men of *Gwynedh*, for the name of ỹ mẽ of Powis, is perished amongst thẽ. The seconde Region of Powys, conteyned

Whittington.

Fitzalanes

the

the same Prouince, whiche now only enioyeth the name of Powys, and sometime stretched very wide, but now contayneth only three Cantredes, lyinge wholy on the Northside of the Riuer Seuern, whiche is the seconde riuer of Britayne, fallyng from the high Mountaynes of *Plymnonia*, and risinge fourth of the same head, with *Wey*, and *Rhydwely*, and runnyng through *Arwistli*, and *Kedewen* in *Powys*: maketh speede to Schreusbury, and so floweth forward through Brydgenorth, VVorcestre, and Glocestre, from whiche, not farre of, it ebbeth and floweth, and between VVales, Deuonshyre, and Cornwall: beareth name of the Seuern Sea. Our countrymen terme it *Hafren*, and not Seuern, as the Englishmen doo. The cheif towne, and kyngs seate of Powys, called *Matrafal*: retayneth the auncient name, howbeit the buildynges be defaced, and worne. And one myle from Seuern: standeth a Towne, the only market of all that Region, of the Englishmen Pole, of the VVelshmen called *Tralhung*, that is to say, the towne

Seuern.

of

of the ſtandynge water, ſo called of the Lake whereto it is nigh, where there ſtande aloft two Caſtels, builded ſometime by the Princes of Powys. This princedome, came by inheritaunce vnto a woman, called Hauiſia, who beynge maried vnto one Carleton, an Engliſhman: made him Lorde of Powis, from which houſe, at length it deſcended vnto the Grayes, in the North. Next vnto that, ſtandeth *Cadeuenna*, a new towne, aboue whom, towardes the riſinge of Seuern, : are *Arwiſtle*, and *Lhanidlos*, countries wel knowne by reaſon of the Townes. And more by VVeſt, and by North, at the head of *Deuey*, *Mouthwy*, now a portion of *Merionedh*, & *Kefelioc*, knowne by the towne *Machaulhaith*.

On the other ſide of Seuern, beneathe the Region *Kerey*, there is a Caſtle by a litle Towne, which VVelſhmen call *Trefaldwyn*, that is to ſay, Baldwynes towne, but the Engliſhmen terme it, Montgomery, of the builder Roger of Mont Gomer. From this Towne, all theſe Regions beyng ioyned together: are called Montgomerſhyre, a country

Roger Mountgomer.

brooder sometime of noble horses: now it sendeth foorthe but few, and by the forenamed Roger, and his sonnes, verie valiant, and warlike gentlemen: very sorely afflicted, vntill that Robert beynge accused of high Treason: was enforced to flie his countrie. The region is hilly, and by reason of plentifulnesse of Pastures: verie good for grasinge of Cattell, aboundynge with many waters, and bryngynge foorthe tall men, very well fauoured, much addicted vnto Idlenesse, and vnprofitable games. Whereby it cometh to passe, that you shall finde many ritche Englishe Farmers amongste them, when as the Landelordes themselues, which will take no paynes: do become very poore. These sir shyres, namely Anglysey, Aruon, Merionydh, Denbyghshyre, Fluitense, and Montgomershyre: Englishmen comprise vnder the name of Northwales.

There remayneth yet that parte of Powis, which stretched sometime vnto Wey, whose first Region taketh name of the Riuer Colunwy, and of the Ca-

stle,

stle, and possession of the Fitzalanes.

Next to *Melienyth*, and *Gurttrenion*, hilly countries, and at the South, RADENOR, called of the VVelshmen: *Maisifod*, head of the shyre. Joynyng vnto these, are the *Eluil*, with the Castle of Payne, by *Wey*, which our country men cal *Gwy*. Beyonde al these, are *Prestene*, whiche wee call S. Androwes Churche, and *Kynton*, with the Castle of Huntington. And vpon Themis, of vs called *Tefedioc*, standeth the fayre towne, & Castle of *Ludlaw* in Schreupshyre, in olde time called DINAV, the worke of Roger Mõtgomer. And aboue ỹ: the castle of *Wigmore*, ỹ patrimony of the Mortumars. And at Seuern: Bridgenorth, & Beaudely, in old time very wel knowne, by the castle Tyrhil. And on ỹ Southwest side, vpon Logus, which wee call *Lhygwy*, on a passyng fertile playn: standeth *Lhanlhieni*, of the Englishmen Lemstre. And not farre thence, is the auncient Citie *Henfford*, that is to say: an olde way, of Englishmẽ, in old time called Ferleg, now Hereford, standinge vpon *Wey*, or more truly vpon *Gwy*.

Prestenia.

Ludlaw.

Wigmore Ca, le.

Towards Seuern: are Maluern hilles, and in the very corner between Seuern and VVey, not farre from the towne of Rosse: is that renowmed Woodde: whiche of the Danes, is called the Forest of Deane. These Regions, with al Herefordshyre, beyonde Wey, before they were possessed by the Englishmen: in olde time, were termed in British, *Euryeynnwc*, and the inhabitants *Eurnwyr*, of whiche name there remayneth yet some signification apparant, in one place of Herefordshire. For that, which the Englishmen called Vrchenfeld: the VVelshmen called *Ergnig*, and afterward *Ergengel*. And no meruayle, since the least portion therof, retayneth now (as I haue sayd) the name of Powis.

Dehubarth There remayneth the thyrd kyngkingedome of VVales, of the English called Southwales, of our countrymen which inhabite the lande: *Deheubarth*, that is to say: the right, or South part, for so wee vse to terme the South. The same is wholy compassed with the Irish Sea, the streame of Seuern, and the riuers Wey, and *Dyuei*. And although the

the countrey be very fertile, & the lande ritche, and far moze bigger then *Gwynedh*: notwithstandynge, as Gyraldus sayth, it was compted ỳ wozser. And ỳ not only, because *Vchelwyn* ỳ is to say: the noblest, & cheefest men, refused to obey their kynges: but also by reason ỳ the sea coastes therof, were continually molested by the Englishmen, Normans, & Flemmynges. Whereby the Pzince, was compelled to fozsake *Caermardthyn* his seate, and to apoynte the pzincipall place of his regalitie, at *Dinefur* in *Cantremawr*. And, although these pzinces, were of greate authozitie in VVales: yet after ỳ Rhesus, the sonne of Theodore, the greate, was slayne, thzough the treason of his owne men: they were no longer termed Dukes, noz Pzinces, but *Arglwydhi*, that is to say, Lozdes. Untill at length, thzough Ciuile Warres, by deuidyng of their landes amongst many, and also by externall (whyle the Englishmen endeuored to possesse all by fozce, and craste:) they were so weakened, that after the death of *Rhesus*, the sonne of *Griffith*, a *Rhesus.*

very noble, and valiant Gentleman: they lost bothe the authority, and name of Princes, and Lordes.

Now let vs descend vnto the description of the Prouince, wherof the first Region, which commeth to hande: is ẏ, whiche Gyraldus calleth Ceretica, our countrymen *Ceredigion*, the Englishmen Cardigan. Where it is to be noted, as in all other, ẏ C, and G, haue the force of Cappa, & Gamma. This region on the North, hath the Irish Sea, on the East, the riuer Dyuei, wherby it is deuiued from *Gwynedh*, & towardes Powis, very high Hilles, on ẏ South, *Caermyrthyn*, and on the West, *Dyfetia*.

Cardigan.

The welsh tongue.

Their tōgue (as Gyraldus affirmeth) is esteemed ẏ finest, of al the other people of wales. And *Gwynedh*: the purer, wt out permixtion, cōmyng nearest vnto thauncient British. But the Southerne most rudest, & coursest, bycause it hath greatest affinitie with strange tōgues.

Richard Clarens.

The sea coast of this parte: Rychard Clarens, a very noble man, comminge in with a nauie, and buildyng Castles at the mouth of *Teifi*, and *Vstwyth*: possessed

ſelled it for his owne, and leauing garriſons there: returned into England. But when he vnderſtoode that his men were beſieged by the VVelshmen, beyng boldned by his great power: he entended by an ouer rash enterpryſe, to go ayde them by lande. But, at *Coed Gronus*, not farre from *Abergeueni*, he was ſlayne with all his armie, by *Ierwerthus* of *Caërlheon*. And ſo thoſe Fortes returned agayne vnto theyr olde lords.

I ſuppoſe that the mouthe of *Yſtwyth*, is of Ptolomæus called Rotoſſa, and Tibium: Abertius, but ỹ, through necligence of the tranſcribers: they were confounded into one. Not farre from this place, ſtandeth *Lhanpaternfawr*, that is the Church of Paternus ỹ greate, which in olde time was had in great veneration. For welshmen, aboue all other nations, were accuſtomed to reuerence Churches, & attribute much honour vnto eccleſiaſtical perſons. For (as Gyraldus reporteth) they vſed not once to touche the moſt deadlyeſt foes they had, and ſuch as were accuſed of Treaſon, if they eſcaped vnto ỹ church.

Yea, not so much as their enemies cattell, if they fedde in any Pastures, or Leazes, whiche appertayned vnto the Churche. Moreouer, when they be armed, and goynge vnto battell, if they fortune to meete with a Priest on the way: they will cast downe their weapons, and require benediction with a stoupyng head. In the same Region, is a place, in whiche (they say) vnder De-
DAVID, uus feete, whom in Latine they call Dauid, whyle he inueyhed agaynst the Pelagians: the earth bellowed, and rose vp in an hill, whiche they terme *Llandewybreuy*. In the other part of ỹ Regiõ is the principall Towne of the Shyre, vpon the riuer Teify, which wee terme *Aberteifi*, to say, the mouth of Teifus, the Englishmen call it Cardigan. This Riuer only of al Britayne, as Gyraldus reporteth, aboũdeth wt Otters, but now our countrimẽ know not what they ar. The bare name which is Auanc: they take for a Monstre of the water.

Passyng forth alonge, by the same Sea coaste: there commeth vnto our view, a Region of auncient time, ter-

med

med of our countrymen *Dyfed*, of Ptolomæus, Demetia, for Dynetia, in English, VVestwales, and now Penbrokeshyre. The same reacheth from Sea, to Sea, the farther Promontorie wherof: Ptolomæus calleth Octopitarum, a litle declinyng from ỳ worde Pebidion. By the Northern Ocean, a longe lie: *Trefdraeth, & Aberguain, & Cilgaren.* within the mayne lande, & in the west Angle, is the Bishops See of Meneue, sometime famous with an Archbishops see. For *Deui*, who is called Dauid, translated the Archbishopprick from the Citie of Legions, where it was of antiquitie: into Meneue. Afterwhome, there sate there, fiue & twẽtie Archbishops, whose names are founde in Gyraldus. The last wherof, called Samson, in the time of a greuous Plague of Pestilence then reignyng: fled into Armorica, or the lesse Britayne, with his palle, where beyng chosen Bishop of Dole: he lefte there his Palle, whiche his successours haue enioyed vnto this daye, before whom the Archbyshop of Turo hath preuayled. But ours, by occasion of the *Sampson.*

Saxon warre, and their owne powertie: lost their auncient dignitie, notwithstãdyng al Bishops of VVales, were consecrated by the Bishop of *Meneue*, and he of them, as his Suffraganes, vntill the dayes of Henry the first, when as Bernhard, was consecrated by the Archbyshop of Cantorbury, and vsed him selfe longe time after as Archbyshop, vntill in the ende: his action fell at Rome. This much Gyraldus.

Neither was there any Bishop of *Meneue* before *Morgenew*: whiche was the .xxiii. from Dauid: that tasted any fleash. And he, the very same night, when he first tasted fleash: was slayne by Pyrates. This Church hath been very often spoyled, and destroyd by English, and Danish Pyrates. Here, in the valley Rosca, was borne the greate Patricke, who endued Ireland with the Christian faith. *Hauerfordia*, whiche they call now West Hereford, is distãt from this See: xxi. myles, in olde time called of the Britaynes, *Aberdaugleddaw* that is to say: the mouth of two swords. For so the cheifest Ryuers of all Britayne,

Patrick.

cayne, which make any hauen: are termed. Englishmen call the same Milford, and some Alaunicum, by the Latin name. The VVelshmen call this Towne now *Hulphordh*, and the Hauen reserueth his antique name. Upon the same crooke, or bosome: standeth Benbrock, head of the shyre, the worke of Arnulph Montgomer, whiche Girarde of VVyndelesour valiantly defended agaynst Rhesus, sonne to Theodore. And after that peace was established (as Gyraldus reporteth) he tooke to wife Nessa, the daughter of Thesus, on whom he begat worthy issue, bothe Male, and Female, by whom, both the Sea coast of VVales, remayned vnto the Englishmen: and the force of Ireland was afterward vanquished. At ỳ South Sea lieth Tenbigh, as Englishmen terme it, but welshmen, *Dinbegh Ypyscot*, that is to wit, fillhyng Denbygh, so called, for difference twixt it, and the other, which is in *Gwynedh*. This same part of Demetia, or Dynetia, is at this day possessed, and inhabited by Flemmynges, sent thither by Henry the first. Denbygh.

The

The people beyng ſtout, and rough: defended them ſelues, and theirs: valiently agaynſt the VVelshmen. And although many times, eſpecially by *Cadwalader*, *Conanus*, and *Howell*, ſonnes of *Owaen* Prince of *Gwynedh*, and *Rheſus*, ſonne to *Gryffeth* of Northwales, and laſtly by *Leweline* the greate, as Pariſienſis termeth him, who had in his armie thirtie thouſande men: they were almoſt deſtroyed, and ſleyne: yet haue they alwayes recouered their ſtrength agayne, and vnto this day are knowen from VVelshmen by diuerſitie of their manners, and tongue.

The thyrde Prouince of Southwales, *Maridinia*: taketh name of Maridunum, a very auncient Citie, whereof both Latin, and Greeke writers make mention. By which name, it was ſo called and knowne, longe before the birth of that very well learned man, whom the Engliſhmen corruptly call Merlin, but our countrymen *Merdhin*. Neither did the Citie take name of him: but he of that, whereas he was borne. Wee call the ſame *Caer frydhin*,

Merlin.

by

by reason of proprietie of the tongue, whereby wee change M, into V, the consonant (for whom our countrymen do vse F) in the Castle, & Citie of *Merdhyn*. That same Ambrose, who was borne of a noble Virgin (whose fathers name is of purpose suppressed) for his passyng skill in the Mathematicals, and wonderful knowledge in al other kinde of learnyng: was by the rude common people reputed to be the sonne of an incubus, or a Male Diuell, whiche in similitude and likenesse of men, do vse carnally to companie with women.

This Towne, as Gyraldus, writeth, was in olde time compassed rounde with a fayre brickewall. And vpon the riuer Clarus, whiche Ptolomæus, termeth Tobius, wee *Towi*: is sayde that the kynges seat and Palace of Southwales was builded, vntill that it was taken by the Englishmen. After what time it was remooued vnto *Dynefur* vpon the same Riuer, a place very well fortefied with woodes, and hilles. In this Region, by reason of the stronge situation of places: ỹ princes of Southwales

wales, made welnigh their continuall abode. Which was deuided from Ceretica, by the Riuer Tifey, by whose side: standeth the noble Castle of Emlyn. On the other sides, it is enuironed w̄ very high hilles, and with the Sea.

Emlyn Castle.

Towards the Sea: is Catguilia, now *Cydweili*, a country sometime possessed by Mauritius of London. Next whom lieth *Gwhir*, which ioyneth vnto Morgania, with a Towne at the mouthe of Tawai, of vs *Abertawai*, of Englishmē called Swansei. Morgania, of Englishmen Glamorgā, of vs called *Morganwc*, and *Gwladforgan*, that is to say: the country of Morgan, of one Morgan, which was there slayne by his Auntes sonne Cuneda, who was king of *Lhoëgr* moze then twoo thousand yeres since: so called. It lieth on the Seuern Sea, and was alwaies wont to be rebellious agaynst his Prince. Wherfoze, when it refused to obey his true, and lawfull Prince: by the iust iudgement of God, which alwayes reuengeth Rebellion, and Treason: it was enfozced to come in seruitude vnto straungers. Foz a-

Morgan.

Treason and Rebellion alwaies punished.

boute

boute the yere of our Lorde, one thousand, foureſcore, and ten, when Ieſtinus, ſonne to Gurgantus, Erle of Morgania, refuſed to obey Rheſus, ſonne to Theodore, Prince of Southwales, and ſent Aeneas ſonne to Cediuorus, ſometime Lorde of Demetia, into England, to take muſter of Souldiers, and there receaued a great army vnder the conduct of one Robert, ſonne to Hamo, and ioynynge with other Rebelles out of WENTA, and BRECHINIA: mette with RHESVS in Black hill, and there ſlew him. And ſo payinge the Engliſhmen theyr Wages: diſcharged them. But they, takynge regarde vnto the goodneſſe of the ſoyle, and the greate variance whiche was then amongſt the VVelſhmen: as inforetime the Saxons had done: they turned theyr force of Armes agaynſt thoſe, whiche entertayned them, and ſoone diſplaced them wholy of all the champion, and the beſt of the countrie. Whiche HAMO deuided amongſt twelue knights, which he brought with him, reſeruing ỹ better part to himſelf. Hamo.

Who,

Who, buildynge there certein Castels and ioynyng their power together: defended their Farmes, and Lordeships which they had possessed, and taken. Whose heyres peaceably enioy ỹ same, vnto this day. But Iestinus, scarsly reserued to him selfe, and his: the hillye countrie. The twelue knightes names were these, London, Stradlyng, Sanct Iohn, Turberuille, Granuille, Humfreyuille, Sanctquintin, Sorus, Sullius, Berkerolus, Syward, and Fleminge. In this prouince are, NETH vpon a River of the same name, *Pontfayn*, that is to say, Stone brydge, Englishmen falsly call it Cowbridge, *Lantwyd*, *Wenny*, *Dynwyd*, Townes and Castels, besides *Caër Phili*, a most auncient Castle, and Fortresse. Whiche, as reporte goeth, was erected by the Romans, and *Caerdid*, the principall towne of the shyre, standyng vpon the ryuer *Taf*, Englishmen terme it Cardyd. And not far from thence is *Landaf*, to say: a Churche standynge on *Tauus*, ennobled with a Bishops See. Next vnto this region lieth *Wenta*, vnder Momuthshyre.

The.xii. knightes names.

Landaf.

This

This, in olde time was called Siluria, which may easely be proued, contrarie vnto the ridiculous authoritie of Boethius, and Polydorus.

And first to beginne with Tacitus, who affirmeth, that the Siluri lye ouer agaynst Spayne. But these are farre more neare Spayne, then any parte of Scotland: wherefore it is more like, that they dwelt here, rather then in Scotland. Moreouer, whereas, in a fayre discourse, he describeth the expedition of Agricola, agaynst the Albani, or Scots, and there reciteth all the people, and nations of Albania: he neuer maketh mention of the Siluri, whiche was the most Warlike nation of them all. And vndoubtedly, if they had bin in Scotland: he would neuer haue passed them ouer with silence. Considering also, how he telleth that ther were exceedyng greate Forestes in Siluria, the tokens whereof remayne as yet in VVenta.

Ptolomæus also, and after him Marius Niger, layeth the Siluri, next vnto the Demeti, and Maridunum, but som-

deale more Casterly. Besides these authorities, the moste auncient booke of the British lawes, mentioneth *syllwc*, a prouince of VVales, whose inhabitantes wee must needes call in the British tongue: *syllwr*, wherby they were of the Romans termed Silures. And one parte of VVenta, is at this day called *Gwent llwc*, leauyng out one silable, as though it were, Went silluc. Also
Chepstow. Chepstow, a fine market Towne in VVenta, before a few yeres since passed: was called by the name of Strigulia, whiche seemeth to come somwhat neare to Siluria. Moreouer Antoninus, a very graue author, maketh mention, how Venta of the Siluri, was not farre from this, towardes the ferrie, or place of passedge ouer the Seuern. Wherfore it were but a ieft, hence forth, to seeke for the Siluri in Scotland. And although that Plinius writeth, that out of the Region of the Siluri, ouer into Ireland, was but a very shorte cut: wee must thus take it, that at his time, Britayne was not sufficiently knowne, nor the people of Albania longe after that, subdued.

dued. Wherby, when certeyne of the Romanes, as Englishmen vse now a dayes, had passed ouer into Ireland, out of Southwales: others, whiche neuer saw Britayne: supposed it to be a very short cut. In this Region is situate the most auncient, & noble citie of Legions which our countrymen call *Caerlheon ar Wisk*, that is to say: the citie of Legions vpon Vsk, for difference sake, betweene it, and the other, which is builded in Northwales, vpon the Riuer Dee. *Citie of Legions.* Of whom Gyraldus writeth thus: The same was an auncient, and noble Towne, the tokens whereof remayne as yet, an huge Palace, a Giantlike Tower, goodly Bathes, and Notte houses, Reliques of Churches, and places like Theatres, compassed with beautifull Walles, partlye yet standynge. Also buildynges vnder the grounde, conductes, secreat passages, and vautes vnder the earth, Stewes framed by wonderfull workemanship. There lie two martyrs Iulius, & Aron, which had churches dedicated vnto thē. There was also a Cathedral Church of

an Archbishop, vnder Dubricius, which fell to Dauid. This much he.

Also on the otherside of Vsk, in the way which leadeth to Strigulia, ar seen auncient Ditches, and the remnants of towne Walles of the Siluri of Venta, which now also they call *Caerwent*, to wit: the Citie Venta, wherof ỹ name grew to the whole countrie. At the mouth of Wey, whiche wee call *Gwy*: is a famous Market Towne, in olde time Strigulia, but now called the Castle of *Gwent*. The Erles Martials, & their heirs of this place, did very much weaken the state of VVales. Not farre hence is Monmuth, of vs *Monwy*, so called by the meeting of Mona, & Wey together, the head of the whole shyre.

Castle of Gwent.

Aboue, at Osca: are the Castle of Osca called *Brynbuga*, & in the vpper Venta, at the meetyng of Vsk, and Geuenna: is *Abergeuenny*, the Lorde whereof, Brienne Guilford: wrought muche mischeif agaynst the VVenti. But afterwarde, VVillus Brustius, Lorde of *Brecknoc*, vnder pretence of loue, and freendshyp: called the nobles of Wenta into

Brienne Guilford.

into this Castle to Feastyng, and Banquettynge. Who commynge thither, with Sesylius, sonne to *Dunwallan*, cheif man of all that Region, and his sonne *Gryffith*, suspectyng no deceate, and vnarmed: were euerychone most cruelly slayne, by Brustius gward, which were put readie in armour for that purpose. And afterward sodenly breakynge into Sesylius house: the vnmercifull Butchers, murdred the yonge Infant, *Cadwaladar* his sonne despiteously, before the Mothers face. Whose sonnes notwithstandyng, takyng the Castle, and hauyng sleyne Ranulphe Poerius, with many other noble men: at *Lhandyuegad* manfully reuẽged their fathers death. But BRVSTIVS, beyng reserued vnto greater mischeif: was famished to death, with his Mother in the Castle of VVindelesour.

A cruel deede.

A iust reuenge.

And here, I thought good to note, that the name of Sesylius, beynge common among the Britaynes and welshmen: ought to be written not with C. (which alwayes expresseth the nature of the English K,) but with S. For els

it should be read amongst the VVelshmen: Kyllius. There remayneth yet the last Inland Region of Southwales, which maketh the shyre of Brechnock, the head wherof Brechnock, or as the VVelshmen terme it *Aberhodni*: standeth in *Vsk*, vpon the fall of HODNI. Bernhard of Newmarcat, first of all Englishmen, by force of armes subdued the same. Aboue this Region, lieth Bogwelth, which they terme *Buellt*, a rough, and hilly countrie, reachynge from VVey to Tobius. Beneath, is Ewias, woonne by the power of Paganus, the sonne of Iohn. Which afterward was parted in twayne, Herold, and Lacey. And not farre thence: is Haya, well knowne by Roman monumentes, called TREGELLI, that is to wit: the Towne of Hasels.

Bernhard of Newmercate.

These seauen Shyres: *Credigion*, DVVETIA, called also Demetia, and Penbrokeshyre, *Caer marthyn*, *Morganica*, now Glamorgan, *Gwenta* called also Mon mouth, Brechenoc, and Radenor; are by Englyshmen ascribed vnto Southwales.

Thus

Thus much when I had written of the true, antique, and now accustomed names of the Regions, and cities of Britayne: I determined here to haue ended, least by this my vnpolished, and barbarous writyng: I should become tedious to the impatient Reader. But when I called to my remembrance, how Polydorus Virgilius, whose workes be in all mens handes, doth in all places nippe, & gyrde at the Britaynes, endeuorynge in woordes, to extenuate the glory of the British name, and to obscure them with a perpetuall blot, in his history often termynge them a cowardly, and false generation: I thought it worth the trauell, to bryng foorth a few authorities, out of the bookes of famous writers, and approued Hystoriographers. Wherby the indifferent Reader, may easely iudge, what credite is to be giuen to the said Polydor⁹. And that such as are of the learnedst writers, of the state of Britayne: either he read them not, or els (ý is more like) beyng incensed with enuie, and hate of the British name: passed them ouer with silence.

Cæsar. Cæsar him selfe, who first all the Romans, made mention of Britayne, how be it, no man is accompted an vpright Iudge in his owne cause: confesseth, ꝑ at the first encountre, the Britaynes fought valiantly agaynst the Romans, and that they troubled them very much and afterward, that the Legion whiche was sent for prouision of Corne, and Vitayle, was so prested by their enemies: that they coulde scarse endure it. And that at his commyng, for feare (as he sayeth) they retyred. And that I may vse his owne woordes: Cæsar suppo-
" singe it to be an vnfit time, to prouoke
" the enemie, and to giue him battell:
" kept him selfe in his owne place, and
" after short time, brought backe his Legions into their Tentes. This retreat some termed a flight, whiche may also be proued, bycause that shortly after, when it was paste midnight: he tooke shyppyng priuely, and departed out of Britayne. Neither was this the power of all Britayne, but a band of Kentyshmen, sodenly gathered, as appeareth in his hystory.

Kentishmen.

After

After this, in his first booke, he sheweth, ỳ the British wagonners fought stoutly vpon the way, and in another place that they entred forcibly into his Campe. And that the Roman Cohortes or bandes, being afeard, when Laberius the Tribune was slaine: safely returned backe agayne. Which, what other can it signifie, then that they escaped by flight? He confesseth also, how Cassiuelanus, by the fallyng from him of Mandrubatius, and certein his Cities: was especially moued, not by battell wearied, to sende Embassadours vnto him, to intreate of Peace. All these thynges spightfully Polydorus, dissembleth.

Also Diodorus Siculus, who wrote in the time of Augustus, sayeth: It is reported, that the inhabitantes of Britayne, are Aborigines, that is to say, first borne in the Countrie, leadynge their liues after the maner of men, in olde times. In fight they vse Chariots, such as is sayde, the auncient worthies of Greece, vsed in the battell of Troye. In behauiour, they are simple, and vpright, farre distant from the craft

Diodorus siculus.

and wilinesse of men of our age, Their fare is nothyng excessiue, nor costly, far from the deintie delicates of ritchmen. Thus much he.

Tacitus. Tacitus also, a worthy writer, doth wonderfully commende the puissant deedes of Cataracus, agaynst the people of Rome, and confesseth, that after the takyng of him: they were oftentimes foyled, and discomfited by one only citie of the Siluri. And, as for Venusius, whom he writeth to haue ben fierce, and hatefull agaynst the Romans: he reporteth, that he vanquished, not only the Romans: but such Britaynes also as ayded them. His woordes be these. The kyngdome to Venusius, and vnto vs remayned warre. And after it followeth, that he cannot denie, but when queene Boadicia (whom Dion termeth *Boadicia.* Bundwica) was deseruedly exasperated: she caused .lx. and ten thousande Romans to be slayne. Whose courage more then manlike, and noble deedes worthy to be extolled with prayse vnto Heauen, and equiualent to the actes of renowmed Emperours, and Captaynes

Tacitus

Tacitus, & also Dion, mẽ of great name haue celebrated in fayre, and large discourse. And in the life of Agricola.

In wishyng for dangers, there is like boldnesse in Britaynes, and Frenchemen. And when they come vnto the pynche, in refusinge of them: like dasterdnes. Yolwbeit, the Britaynes resemblynge more hardinesse, as beynge suche, whome longe rest, and peace had not yet made soft, or effeminate. For wee haue heardo also, that the Frenchmen haue flowrished in warres. But shortly after, cowardise crepte in through Idlenesse, whereby they losse both manhoode, and libertie, whiche likewise befell to the vanquished Britaynes, the residew whereof remayne yet, such as the Frenchemen were. They are stronge on foote, certeyne of them doo fight in Chariottes, the driuers wherof are coumpted the worthier. Whose clientes, and seruantes do fight and defende them. Infore time they were prepared for kyngs, but now through fauour, and faction: euery pryncc hath gotten them.

Neither

Neyther were there any thynge moze
profitable foz our vse, agaynst strange,
" and valiant nations: sauinge that they
" doo not generally sauegard, and defend
" all. It is seldome, that twoo, oz three
" Cities do ioyne, to withstande their cō-
" mon daunger, so that whylst they fight
" severally: they are ouercome vniuer-
" sally. Also in another place.
" The Britaynes do muster, pay tri-
" bute, and fulfil other commaundments
" of the Empyre, without stay, oz grut-
" chynge, so that there be no iniurie offe-
" red, which they can hardly abyde. And
" now they be subdued to obey, but not
" yet to be slaues. And a litle afterward.
" But now they beginne to enstruct the
" childzen of Pzinces, in liberal sciences,
" sayeth Agricola. And to pzeferre the
" wittes of the Britaynes in studie, befoze
" the Frenchmens. That they, whiche of
" late detested the Roman tongue: doo
" now desier to be eloquent therein. Af-
" terward, the maiestie of our attyze, and
" our Gowne was commonly wozne, &
" by litle, and litle, they came to the imi-
" tation of our vices, and superfluities,

as

as to haue Galleries, Bathes, and to vse our nyseneſſe in feastyng. Whiche amongſt the vnskilfull was termed humanitie, when as in deede, it is part of seruilitie.

Dion Cassius, a man that had bin Consul, among other thynges hath left this in writyng vnto posteritie, of Cæsars expedition into Britayne. The Britaynes durſt not set openly vpon the Romans, bycause they kepte diligent watche, and warde, but they tooke certeyne whiche were sent, as it were, vnto their freendes, and confederates Region, to prouide victayle, whom they slew all, exceptyng a few, which Cæsar commyng with speede: rescued. Then began they to assault the Campe, wherin they preuayled not, but were repulsed, not without slaughter on their side. Howbeit, they neuer toke peace, before that they had byn many times put to the worst. Cæsar, contrary to that he had purposed: ended the warre, requiryng yet moe pleadges, of whom notwithstandyng, he receaued but few. So Cæsar returned in to the continent, & such

thynges

„ thynges as were vnquiet durynge his
„ absence: he appeased, gayning nothyng
„ to him selfe, nor to the Citie of Rome
„ out of Britayne, but only the glorie of
„ the expedition taken in hande.
„ Which both he himselfe did very much
„ set forth in woordes: and the Romans
„ extolled wonderfully at Rome. In so
„ muche, that in consideration of these
„ deedes, so happely atcheeued: they de-
„ creed a supplication, or thankes gy-
„ uyng of twentie dayes. And in ano-
„ ther place.

„ The Britaynes callyng forth their
„ fellowes, and communicatynge the ef-
„ fect of their entent vnto Suella, who a-
„ mongst all the Petiroyes, or Erles of
„ that Ilande, was of greatest power:
„ they marched vnto the Roman shyppes
„ where they rode at anker. With whom
„ the Romans meetynge: at the first en-
„ counter, were troubled with the Wa-
„ gons, but anon making a lane amongst
„ them, and auoyding the Wagons: they
„ cast their Dartes agaynst the enemie,
„ which cam runnyng in sidelonge vpon
„ them, and so restored the battell.

„ After

After this battell, bothe partes stode still in the same place: and in another conflict, when the barbarous people had ouercome the Roman footemen: yet being discomfited by the horsemen: retyred backe to the Riuer Thames.

Moreouer Herodian, in the life of Seuerus, writeth thus of the Britaynes. For diuers places of Britayne, (sayeth he) by common wallyng in of the Oceane, doo become Marish. In these Marishes therefore, the Barbarous people doo swymme, and wade vp to the belly, not regardyng the mierynge, and durteynge of their naked bodies. For they know not ỹ vse of garments, but they arme their bellies & their neckes, supposing ỹ to be an ornament, & a token of ritches, like as other barbarous people doo Golde. They paynte also their bodies with diuers pictures, and shapes of al manners of beastes, & liuyng thynges. Wherfore they weare on nothinge, least thereby they should hide the paintyng of their body. It is a very warlike Nation, and greedie of slaughter, contented only with a narow

Sheild,

„ Sheild, and a Speare, and a Swoꝛde
„ hangyng downe by their naked ſide.
„ They are altogether ignoꝛant of the
„ vſe of the bꝛeaſtplate, and headpeece, ta-
„ king them to be a let vnto them, in paſ-
„ ſing ouer the Fennes, and Mariſhes.
„ Beſides theſe: Eutropius of ỹ French
„ warre, wꝛiteth thus: Cæſar paſſeth ouer
„ into Britayne, hauynge thereto pꝛepa-
„ red. lxxx. ſhippes, partly ſoꝛ burthen,
„ and partly to fight, and maketh warre
„ vpon the Britaynes. Where, beyng firſt
„ wearied, with a ſharpe battayle, and af-
„ terward fallyng into a cruell tempeſt:
„ returned into Fraunce, and ſo foꝛth.
„ And afterward. Agayne, at the begin-
„ nynge of the ſpꝛynge: he ſayled into
„ Britayne, where at the firſt encounter
„ of the Hoꝛſemen, he was vanquiſhed,
„ and there was Labienus the Tribune
„ ſlayne, and at the ſeconde battayle, with
„ greate perill of his owne men: he ouer-
„ came the Britaynes, and conſtrayned
„ them to flie.

Suetonius Tranquillus, affirmeth, that Veſpaſianus ouercame in battell, two mightie, and valiant nations of Britayne,

Britayne, and ỳ he faught thirtie times with the enemy, which is a token of no cowardly, but of a moſt ſtoute, and warlike nation. Eutropius alſo in the.ix. booke of his hyſtory writeth thus. "When notwithſtandyng Warre was in bayne made againſt Carauſius the Britayne, a man very expert in martial affayres: in the ende peace was concluded. And Sextus Ruffus, recityng the Roman Legions, amonge the Legions of the mayſter of the footemen: reckneth vp Britannicians, and Britiſh, and amonge the Legions Comitalenſis the ſeconde Britiſh Legion. And again among the Legions of the mayſter of the horſemen: the French Britons, and againe, Britons. And afterward, with the worthy, & approued erle of Spayne: the inuincible yonger Britons. And in an other place, he numbreth the yonger Britiſh carriars, with the Earle of Britayne.

Bandes of Britaynes.

But what ſhall it be needfull, to turn ouer the wourkes of ſo many learned men, that the glory of Britayne may appeare: When as ſo many puiſſant

kynges, so many inuincible captaynes so many noble Roman Emperours, spronge forth of the Britich bloud, haue made manifest vnto the world, by their noble actes, wel worthy immortality: what maner men this Iland bringeth foorth. For, what shall I speake of
Brennus. Brennus, the tamer of the Romans, and Grekes, and almost of all the nations
Caſwallã. in the worlde? What of Caſwallan, to whom, as Lucane reporteth: Iulius Cæsar did turne his fearfull backe? What
Cataracus of Cataracus, who molested the people of Rome with warre, the space of. ix.
Bunduica. yeres? What of Bunduica, that valiant manlike dame? Who, to beginne with all, and for hanfill sake, slew. lxx. thousand Romans. Of whom such feare inuaded Rome, and Italy: (as Virunnius writeth) as neuer the like before, neither at commynge of Brennus, nor
Aruiragus of Hannibal. What of Aruiragus, the inuincible kynge of Britayne? Who, in despite of the Romans, whiche were Lordes of all the worlde, preserued his libertie? What of those noble Captaynes, which faught thirtie times w̃

Vc-

Vespasian? Who also with sorow, and angwise of minde, killed Seuerus, the moste valiant Emperour, bycause he coulde not ouercome them? What (as I say) shal I speake of these? when as Britayne, hath yelded foorth, & communicated to the rest of ỹ world, Constantinus Magnus, not only a most valiant, and fortunate Captaine: but ỹ more is, a perfect goodman, and the first Emperour of the Christians, instructed by Helene his Mother, a Britayne also. *Constantinus Magnus.*

How much Fraunce, and Italy for their deliuerie from Tyrannes are indebted vnto Britayne for this man, which was brought foorth out of the midst of the bowels therof: all men do well know, only Polydorus excepted, and William Petit the Monke, his scholemaister, of late brought to light (vnworthy euer to haue seene light) by the slaunderers, & detractours of the British glory. And, for as much as, a certeine Frēchman of late daies, and also an auncient Greeke author, of the name of Maior, affirme ỹ he was borne at Dyrachiū, called now Durazo: I meane to bryng foorthe

" the moſt auncient wordes of the Pane-
" gyricus, whiche was pronounced before
" Conſtantinus, himſelfe. O (ſayth
" he) moſt fortunate, and now aboue all
" landes, moſt bleſſed Britayne, whiche
" diddeſt firſt beholde Conſtantinus the
" Emperour. Nature hath worthely en-
" dued thee, with all beneſites of ayer,
" and ſoyle, in whom is neither ouer-
" much colde of Wynter, nor heate of
" Summer. Where there is alſo ſuche
" plentie of Corne: that it ſuffiſeth for
" the vſe of Ceres, and Liber, that is to
" ſay: for Bread, and Drinke. Where
" are alſo Woodes without wilde, and
" cruell beaſtes, the Earth without hurt-
" full Serpentes. Contrarywiſe of tame
" Cattell: an innumerable multitude,
" ſtroutyng with Milke, and laden with
" Flieſes, with all other thynges neceſ-
" ſarie and commodious for our life, ve-
" rie longe dayes, and no nightes with-
" out ſome light, whylſt that vttermoſte
" playnes of the Sea ſhoare rayſeth no
" ſhadowe, and the ſhew, and aſpect of the
" Starres of Heauen, doo exceede the
" boundes of night, that ỹ Sunne, which

to vs

to vs seemeth to goe downe: appeareth there but to passe by. Good lorde, what a thyng is this, ỳ alwayes from some furthermost ende of the worlde, there come downe new powers from God, to be worshipped of all the earth? Thus farre he.

What of Bonosus, out of the captaynes of the boundes of Rheticus, a more courageous, then fortunate Emperour? What of Carausius Augustus, who, the space of seuen yeres together, ware his princely Robes, contrary to the will of Iouius, and Herculius? What of Allectus Cæsar, for subdueynge whom: Mamertinus seemeth to prefer Maximianus before Cæsar Iulius whose woordes I will not sticke to alledge. And truly (sayth he) e so forth.

Bonosus.

Carausius.

Allectus.

After him sprange the Emperour Maximus, a Britayne, and nephew to Helene, a man both stoute, and vertuous, and worthy of Augustus, but that in his youth, leadyng an army agaynst Gratianus, whom he vanquished: he had sacked his countrie. Who by Helene his wife, daughter to Euda: leste

Maximus.

his sonne Victor Emperour. And as Paulus Diaconus writeth, Britayne also acknowledgeth Marcus, and Gratianus, the Emperours. Moreouer Constantinus, with his Sonne Constans, when Gratianus their countriman was slayne: were created Emperours in Britayne, in name like to the aboue sayde, but not in happinesse, agaynste whom Gerontius theyr Captayne (of whose death there are extant very auncient Britisch Rhymes) made another Maximus then ỹ first was, Augustus. And after all these: Ambrosius Aurelius, is by Panuinius, accompted ỹ last Emperour of the Britisch bloud.

Besides these.xij. Emperous: Britayne hath also brought foorth to the worlde the moste puissant, and inuincible kynge, Arthur, whose euerlastynge renowme, and moste noble deedes: our freende Maysster Leland, hath set foorthe, and made more apparant by infinite testimonies, and moste weightie argumentes agaynst the gnarrynge, and doggysh mouthe, and hatred more then euer was Vati-

Kinge Arthure.

nians,

nians, of Polydorus Vrbine, and of the greate Monke Rhicuallensis, more conuersant in the Kitchin, then in the hystories of olde writers.

And not only our countrymen: but also Spayniardes, Italians, Frenchmen, and the Sueones, beyonde the Sea Baltheum, (as Gothus reporteth out of their Hystories) doo celebrate, and aduance vnto this day, in theyr bookes the worthy actes of this puissant kyng. Caduanne also, who from prince of *Gwynedh*, became Kynge of the Britaynes, and his sonne Cadwalla (whom BEDE calleth a Tyranne, because he persecuted the Saxons with cruell warre) whilest the BRITISH Empyre was in decayinge: were valient Kynges. And after the Britysshe destruction, there rose vp noble gentelmen in VVales, not to be debarred of theyr due prayse: as Rodericke the greate, and his Nephue by his Sonne Howell, surnamed GOOD, both famous as wel in warre: as peace. Also Gryffith, the Sonne of Lhewelin, the Sonne of SESYLLIVS, who most

Rodericke the greate.

stoutly defended VVales, his native countrey. And after him Owayn, prince of *Gwyncdh*, who moste hardely withstoode at COL: Henry the seconde, the moste mightiest kynge of all that euer reygned in England, thryse entrynge into Wales with greate armies, whose sonne also he slew in Anglysey, and the greater part of his armie, as Gyraldus reporteth. And his nephew likewise, borne of his sonne, Lewellyn the great whose innumerable triumphes (that I may vse the woordes of Parisiensis, the Englishman) doo require speciall treatises.

Henry the seconde.

Cornishmen.

And not these only: but also the Cornishmen, beynge the remnantes of the olde Britaynes, as they are the stoutest of all the British nations: so are they coumpted to this day, the moste valiant in warlike affayres. Neither yet the Britons, which dwell nigh Fraunce, a nation of the same broode, doo any whit degenerate from their forefathers When as they did not only many hundred yeres prosperously defend, amõgst the thickest of stoute, & sturdie nations,

Britõsnigh Fraunce.

those

those seates whiche they had purchased with their manhood, and prowes: but also haue vanquished the Gothes, and Frenchmen in great battels, and stoutly withstoode the most mightie prince Charles the Mayne, put to flight the armie of his sonne Lewes the Emperour, whiche was sent agaynst them, vnder conduct of Murmanus, ouercame Charles Caluus then Emperour, and kynge of Fraunce in open fight, twise vanquishynge his armie, Numenius beynge kynge, the Emperour priuely flyinge thence, leauynge there his Pauilions, and Tentes, and all other his kinglike prouision, as Regino writeth. But Herispous, sonne to Numenius, compelled the same Charles, to make shamful, and dishonorable truce with him. Whom Salomon also, sonne to Herispous, a valiant, and warlike gentleman, enforced to retyre backe, when he was cõmynge agaynst him with a mightie armie.

But when Salomon was deade: the Britons, through desier to reigne, and contention who should next be kynge: fell vnto Ciuile warres amonge them

Deuisions are daungerous.

selues, as Sigisbertus sayth, and so they were constreyned to leaue of ỹ destruction, and ouer runnynge of Fraunce, which they had determined.

Hastinge. What shall I speake of the noble deedes of Vrsandus, an inuincible captayne, agaynst Hastynge the Norman, and Pastquitanus the Briton? Of Iudicaël also, and Alane, who manfully draue the Normans out of their coastes, which pitifully wasted, and spoyled all Fraunce? What shall I neede to touche such warres, as they made longe after, vpon the kynges of Fraunce, beyng therein ayded by th'impregnable power of the Englishmen, since it is well knowne to all men, that it was alwayes, a most potent nation?

Gyldas. And, that I may at length stop Polydorus mouth, together with his Gyldas: thus much I say, that if he sticke in any poynte vnto him: he was no Hystoriographer, but a Preist, and a Preacher. Whose custome is very sharpely to inueigh agaynst the faultes of their heares. Wherfore, if wee seeke authorities out of Sermons, as Polydorus

Vrbine

Vrbine hath done: What Parish, what Towne, what nation, or kyngedome, may escape infamie? What hath Bernhard written of the Romans? Thus surely, terming them impious, vnfaith full, seditious, dishonest, traytrous, great speakers, but litle doers. These thynges are by Deuines spoken in the Pulpit, according vnto their manner, ỹ the like faultes might be amended, and the life reformed, not that the Romans, or Britaynes were such in deede. Neither is there any man, vnlesse he be a shameles Sycophant, that lieth in wait for al occasions to dispraise, and accuse, which will go aboute by wrestynge of sentences forth of the sermons of preachers: sclaunderously to tax, & infamously to note, any whole couent, shire, citie, or people. Wherfore, let such idle, & ill disposed sclaunderers, leaue of, and suffer the true renowme of Britayne appeare to the worlde, neither iudge me, good Reader, of two sharpe a tongue. Seyng (so god helpe me) neither enuie of any forreine name, neither thyrst of vayn glory, neither hatred of any natiõ

but

but alonly ẏ loue of my countrẏ, which is euill spoken of vndeseruedly, and desier to set forth the truth: haue prouoked me to write thus much.

And touchyng this rude, and disordred litle treatise: truly I woulde not haue suffred it to haue come to light, had I not well hoped, that all learned men, would accept this my endeuour in good parte, and also take occasion by this, whiche I haue rashly enterprised first: to handle the same matter more at large, in fayre discourse, and finer stile. And if they shall thinke any thing herein, spoken ouer sharply, or not wel aduisedly: I submit my self to ẏ iudgement of those, that be better learned, and if I be admonished of my faultes: I promise to amende them, when occasion shalbe giuen. Thus fare you well.

Certayne Welsh, or rather true British woordes,

conuerted into Latin by the Authour, & now *translated into* English.

A;	with.
Aber,	force, or rage of water.
Armorica,	vpon the Sea.
Arglwydhi,	Lordes.
Auanc,	an Otter.
Auon,	a Riuer.
Bara,	Breas.
Bath,	beuty, form, or cõlines
Brituun.	a Britayne.
Brynn,	a Mountayne or Hill.
Caër,	a Citie.
Cain,	White.
Cariad.	Loue.
Clauddh,	a Ditch.
Dha,	Good.
Dinas,	a Court, or Palace.
Deheubarth.	the right side.
Duw.	God.
Duuer, *Dewr*, and *Dwr*,	Water.
Dyphryn.	a Valley.

Dynfynnaint.	deepe, & narow vallies
Fa.	a Place.
Fy.	Myne.
Flynt.	a Flint ſtone.
Celli,	Yaſell trees.
Glás.	blew coulour or woad.
Glaw,	Rayne.
Grwc.	an heape.
Gwr.	a Man.
Gwadh,	a Countrie.
Gual,	a Vally.
Guent,	Whyte.
Gwydh,	Perſpicuous.
Helig.	Wyllow trees.
I,	Yis.
Lhan.	a Churche.
Lhradron.	Theeues.
Lhydaw.	the Shoare.
Lhyfyr.	a Booke.
Mam,	a Mother.
March,	An horſe.
Maur,	Great.
Mur.	a Wall.
Mynyd.	an Hyll.
O,	fourth of.
Pen.	an Head.
Phraine.	Fraunce.

Phrydain,	Britayne.
Porth,	an Hauen.
Pryd,	beauty, or cumlineſſe.
Rhyd.	a Foord.
Rhufain,	Rome.
Saiſon,	an Engliſhman.
Saiſonaëg.	Engliſh.
Strat.	a ſoyle.
Sychnant,	a dry Vally.
Tair,	Three, fem. gendre.
Tan,	Fier.
Taria,	a Sheild.
Tre,	a Towne.
Tri,	Three, maſc. gendre.
Ynis,	an Iland.
Ynad.	a Judge, nert y Kynge
Yſcar,	to ſeperate.
Yſcaradic.	Seperated.

FINIS.

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